

OCTOBER

the usual qualities; for which it is understood he has applied for a Patent. All these iron works are going on with great spirit, and every prospect of success.—The whole

country is full of streams that furnish important water-power for Cotton Mills and other works, which might and no doubt will be erected in fifty places at least, within a circle of twenty miles from this place Limestone Springs; especially as the District peculiarly fitted for Manufactures, commences just where the Cotton growing country ceases to be profitable and productive. With mountains of Iron and Limestone of the first quality in the immediate vicinity of each other, this must become one of the wealthiest portions of South Carolina. The marble of the Limestone Springs is exactly the same as that at White Marsh, near Philadelphia. It lies on the Magnesian formation, and promises to yield the same kind of beautiful variegated marble for which Haddam, in Connecticut, is noted. Being in fact a continuation of the same formations of Steatite, and primitive Limestone. The anthracite has not yet been found here.

READY WIT.—As this is the season when "toasts" are as plenty as blackberries, we are reminded of a story, very well told, by a military friend of ours. During the last war with England, a young officer belonging to the Northern army was sent with a flag of truce to the nearest British post, and while there was invited to dine with the officers of the Regiment. After the wine had circulated freely, a young British officer requested permission to propose a toast, which the Colonel granted, and he forthwith gave—

"The President of the United States, dead or alive."

The Company drank their wine in silence, which was broken by the American's request to return the compliment, when he offered—

"The Prince Regent, drunk or sober!"

The British cockerel was inclined to quarrel, but received a severe reproof from his Colonel for having offered the first toast and young American was treated with marked politeness during his visit.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—It is believed that the public lands, within the limits of the States and Territories amount to three hundred millions of acres. Of these, about one hundred millions are in market at \$1 25 per acre; but having been picked, and culled, the residue not worth that price, and of course will not sell. To make them sell, the price must be graduated, or reduced, and this Congress can do in a few days after it meets, and thus procure a great sum in specie for the Government. At an average of forty or fifty cents per acre, they would bring forty or fifty millions of dollars. It is believed also that there are eight or ten millions of surveyed lands not yet in market, and the choice of which would readily sell for \$1 25, hard money. Then there are near two hundred millions of unsurveyed lands in the States and Territories, which Congress can have surveyed as fast as it pleases, and which at graduated prices, would sell as fast as the Government could wish.

[Missouri Arg.]

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT INDIAN.—A person some time since on one of the Mississippi boats, shammed Ocella. Here we have a negro following suit.

A man who recently passed himself off at Alexandria, as an Indian, and one of the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, calling himself "Falling Water," has been arrested in Frederickburg, and committed to jail as a runaway slave, the property of Mr. Rankin, of Ga.

A "spotted Turtle," six feet in length, and weighing thirteen hundred pounds, was recently caught in the Delaware, by a fisherman. It is to be publicly exhibited. This beats the following story of "Indian Sally."

CHASING FISH IN FLORIDA.—A late letter from thence to the National Intelligencer says: It will give you some idea of the abundance of fish to relate a dialogue held by a messmate with an Indian woman whom he saw, apparently without any purpose, walking towards the beach. "Where are you going, Sally?" "Going to catch fish." "What are you going to catch them with?" "Nothing; going to chase em out." Absolutely going to drive them out! and so I have done frequently.

We do wish that our Seminole enemies could find themselves in the condition of these "fish out of water," that is, out of the territory, since in no other part of the U. States could they maintain their footing as they have done here—for they are as much indebted to their heels as arms, for being where they still are.—*Jacksonville Courier.*

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

Our apathy in moving in this business having become a subject of animadversion in the public press of the South, and particularly of our good friends in Richmond, we deem it proper to state, that although it has been announced in several leading journals, that Baltimore was especially invited to send delegates to the Convention, nothing has as yet been received here, upon which there could with propriety be any action of our board of Trade which represents the whole commercial class of our city.

James Wilson, Esq. is the President of the board of Trade, and any communications

addressed to him, will meet with that prompt attention which is characteristic of our Mercantile Community. Our Southern and Western friends may be assured, that citizens of Baltimore fully appreciate the importance of the vast interests which may be affected by the contemplated meeting, and will not fail to be duly represented on receiving an intimation to that effect in an official shape from those who authorized the call of the convention. Our feelings, our interests and our sympathies, are all too deeply connected with those of our Western and Southern friends to permit us to filter one moment in any movement having for its object the general welfare and increase of the business of this important section of our Country, and any appearance of apathy on our part must be attributed solely to the nonreception of any invitation to join the meeting. It is probable the invitation may have been forwarded and miscarried, or some omission may have taken place on the part of those whose duty it was to transmit it—our southern cotemporaries will therefore oblige us by copying this article.—*Baltimore Gazette*

The following from the Findlay (Hancock county, Ohio) Courier, August 30, is certainly the most remarkable we remember ever having read of. The Country, for miles around, presents nearly a dead level.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.

On Saturday the 29th ult. Mr. Richard Wade Jr. was engaged in digging a well on his premises about 4 miles south of Findlay, after having dug down something like 18 feet the appearance of water was evident. Mr. Wade being anxious to obtain water, seized a crow bar, which was standing near, and made several strokes near the centre of the well whereupon the water gushed forth in vivid torrents. Had not Mr. W. been extremely active in attempting to escape he would have perished almost instantly. At the moment of the water gushing forth a continued roaring, ensued similar to a loud clap of thunder, which shook the earth violently for several hours. By an application of a fire brand to the water it took fire, and burnt like Alcohol; the blaze struck five feet above the surface of the well, and at the same time burning the punchions that lay over the top of the well. The water still continues to boil.

ST. AUGUSTINE, SEPT. 6.

Our Indian Affairs.—Four negroes belonging to Maj. B. D. Heriot, who were captured by the Indians, in 1855, made their escape and delivered themselves up at Fort Peyton, (Moultrie), on the morning of the 4th inst. They were delighted to rejoin the whites, and complain of hard fare among the Indians, they have been living on nothing but *coonty, alligators, and fish*, since they have been with the Indians. They represent the Indians to be entirely destitute of corn.

They state that there are a number of negroes now at Maj. Heriot's Plantation engaged in preparing *coonty*, under the superintendence of some Indians.

They communicate important information relative to the plans and situation of the enemy. The Indians they say have no idea of emigrating. Powell and Arpink, are their master spirits.

The buildings at Volusia and Fort Mellon have been burnt by the Indians. This fact proves how far their promises are to be depended upon. They made a promise to Col. Harney previous to the evacuation of Fort Mellon, that the buildings should be preserved.

We learn from Fort King that the Indians have left that vicinity.

Gen. Jesup is at Tampa Bay. The post at Musquito is to be re-established by order of Gen. Jesup. Troops have been sent down for that purpose.

Col. Harney has been ordered to Washington for the purpose of getting men to fill up the companies of the 2d Rgt. of Dragoons.

Brig Gen Hernandez left town yesterday for Musquito.

Capt. Hanson's company and Lt. Whitehurst's detachment of mounted volunteers marched for Musquito on the 5th inst.

MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 5.

The Cherokee and Creek Indians.—We are authorized to say, that the Governor has determined to organize a sufficient force of Georgia volunteers in the Cherokee circuit, for the protection of the people of that part of the State against any depredations or hostilities that the Cherokee and Creek Indians in that section may be disposed to commit on our unoffending and peaceful citizens. Colonel Charles H. Nelson, orders to raise one regiment to consist of ten companies, and such other force as may be necessary will be added when it shall be come proper to do so.

This course on the part of the Governor we are highly approve—the indications of bad feelings manifested at the council lately held by the Cherokees and, and the remark of John Ross to them "to be prepared for the worst," are proof positive that they will not leave their native land without attempting to commit murder and rapine, unless there be on the ground a large and determined force to overawe them.

PADDY CARR.

We extract the following from the Mobile Chronicle, not without great astonishment,

from an acquaintance with Paddy, we had believed him to be perfectly friendly, and think now that there must be some mistake connected with the matter.

Columbus Herald.

"We understand that a gang of desperate marauders, about thirty in number, under the command of Paddy Carr, have committed the most brutal violence upon some females on Fish River, on the opposite side of the bay and have plundered the whole community. We learn that a communication detailing the particulars was sent by Major Belton, from Mobile Point, to the Mayor, and that a company of Volunteers will go down to take the brutal wretches into custody, or if rendered necessary by resistance, to shoot them down as they deserve. We hope there will be no delay in rendering the necessary assistance. We understand a small volunteer company has been raised in Baldwin. We are satisfied that our worthy Mayor will give the sufferers every aid in his power."

Twenty-Fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, September 11.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a secretary, and on counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. Dickens had all the votes, and he was consequently elected. Mr. Dickens was then sworn.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the revenue to the states, which was read a first time.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce of St. Louis, praying for the incorporation of a national bank, which was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from Ohio against all banks, which was referred.

Mr. Hubbard presented some petitions and moved their reference, which led to a conversation concerning the course of business. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan stated their wishes that no general business should be taken up. On motion of Mr. Buchanan the petitions were laid on the table. The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective standing committees, pursuant to the order of the house, viz:

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones of Virginia, Fletcher of Massachusetts, Atherton, and Rhet.

Of Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio, Greenell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell of Tenn. Clark, & Carter of Maine.

On Commerce—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson of La. Cushman, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis, and Mason of Va.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Boone, Williams of N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan, and Turney.

On the Post Office—Messrs. Connor, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun of Ky. Palmer and Worthington.

Of Elections—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Maury, Towns, Brouson, Pennybacker, and Hastings.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepperd, Jenifer, Dawson, Gilley, Prentiss, Beirne, C. H. Williams of Tennessee, and Hunter of Ohio.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucy, Martin, Corwin, Bynum, Garland of Va. Hoffman and Potter.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Underwood, Craig, Talliferro, Elmore, Foster, Parmenter, Harper of Ohio, and Birdsall.

On public expenditures—Messrs. Hagle, Ogile, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Ramsey, Fletcher of N. Y., Crockett, and Patterson.

On private land claims—Messrs. May, Garland of La., Calhoun of Mass., Harlan, Bruyn, Malloy, Beatty, Radford, and Leadbetter.

On manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey of Conn., Holsely, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, and Taylor.

On agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks Spences, Noyes, Davis of Md., and Mitchell.

On Indian affairs—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Barker, Campbell of South Carolina, Murry of Ky., and S. W. Morris of Pennsylvania.

On military affairs—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Glascock, Thompson, Miller, Rives, Kemble, and McClellan of Tenn.

On the militia—Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tenn., Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio.

On naval affairs—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grandland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter, and Williams of N. H.

On foreign affairs—Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Dromgoole, Rencher, Pope, Claiborne, and Fairfield.

On the territories—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Dacey, Jones of N. Y. and Farrington.

On revolutionary pensions—Messrs. Morgan, Kingensmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson of Va. Sibley, Ewing, Gray, and Loomis of Ohio.

On invalid pensions—Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Ky., Allen of Va., McClellan of N. Y., Petri-Stewart, Herod, Riley, and Stanley.

On roads and canals—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKendall, Snyder, White of Ky., Filmore of New York, Johnson of Md. Bicknell, White of Indiana.

On revival and unfinished business—Messrs. Mason of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry, and Peck.

On accounts—Messrs. Johnson of Va. Grant, McClure, Shepard of North Carolina, and Johnson of Maryland.

On expenditures of the department of state—Messrs. Morris of Penn. Jackson of N. Y. Shepley, Yorke, Andrews.

On expenditures of the department of the treasury—Messrs. Allen of Vt. Rhetler, Ayer, Gray, and Holsely.

On expenditures of the war department—Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Hill, of Ohio, and Marvin.

On expenditures of the navy department—Messrs. Broadhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana.

On expenditures of the post office department—Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Haws, Gallup, and Plummer.

On expenditures of the public buildings—Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Meunier, Dunn, and Ridgeway.

Mr. Biddle called up the resolution heretofore offered by him, requiring information in regard

to the order for the payment of members of congress in specie.

Mr. Biddle made some remarks in support of the resolution.

Mr. McKay stated that the order was in pursuance of express law; and that no public creditor was obliged to receive any thing but specie or its equivalent.

The amendment of Mr. Robertson, of Va. was agreed to and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Bell offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the existing engagements of the treasury, and of the objects of expenditure which can be dispensed with. Agreed to.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, September 12, 1837.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. through Mr. A. VAN BUREN, his private Secretary.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial, praying the annexation of Texas to the United States.

And Mr. Buchanan a memorial from citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia against the annexation of Texas to the Union; which memorials were severally laid on the table.

Mr. Linn offered a resolution, authorizing the appointment of three Senators as members of a joint committee of Congress to direct the expenditure of money appropriated for the Library of Congress, which was adopted by unanimous consent, and the Chair was authorized to make the appointment on the part of the Senate.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, insinuating an inquiry as to the expediency of restoring the District Court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama to its former jurisdiction, coming up in its order.

Mr. Clay briefly explained the bearing, and urged the expediency of the measure proposed.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States came up as the special order.

Mr. Wright said the Committee on Finance had expected to report further on the subject this morning, and the committee had omitted no effort for that purpose. But two of their number was absent from their meeting this morning, one of them being necessarily detained by his family affairs, &c.

The committee however reported the following bills:

1. A bill to authorize merchandise to be stored in the public stores, and for other purposes.

2. A bill imposing additional duties on imports, in certain cases, on certain officers.

3. A bill to revoke the charters of banks in the district of Columbia, as shall be specified in the bill, in a limited time, and to prohibit the issuing of small notes therefrom.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution, that the meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock, and that the Senate shall adjourn until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in which Messrs. Wright, Niles, Calhoun, and Webster, participated.

Mr. Rives withdrew his motion; and the bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of deposits to the States was taken up for consideration, when

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill.

Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Buchanan, Niles, took part in the debate.

Mr. Buchanan then offered the following amendment, to be inserted at the end of the bill: "Provided, that the three first instalments of the said act shall remain on deposit in the States until otherwise directed by Congress."

Mr. Niles asked for the yeas and nays; they were ordered; and the amendment adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—32. Nays—12.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the bill.

Yeas—27. Nays—18.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, September 14, 1837.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. Adams of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sibley of New York.

Messrs. Biddle, Paynter, and Sheffer of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jenifer of Maryland.

Messrs. Hunter, Allen, and Goode of Mr. May of Illinois.

Mr. Lewis of Alabama.

Messrs. Harrison and Miller of Missouri.

[Mr. Harrison presented a memorial to the Chamber of Commerce, city of St. Louis, subject of the currency, &c.; referred to committee of Ways and Means, and ordered printed.]

Mr. Camberlang presented to the abstract which had been prepared at the Treasury Department, giving certain information relative to the collection of the revenue in Britain and France; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cushman submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the operation of the act of the House, in relation to the call of the presentations of petitions, be suspended during the present session of Congress."

After a few remarks from Mr. Cushman, the resolution, and by Messrs. Cushman and Mercer, in opposition to it, Mr. C. withdrew the resolution.

IN SENATE. FRIDAY, September 15, 1837.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from the city and county of Philadelphia, praying against the annexation of Texas; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Young presented a petition from the city and county of Philadelphia, praying the establishment of a national bank; which was laid on the table.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposits to the States was taken up.

Mr. Preston rose and addressed the Senate at some length, and was followed by Messrs. Hunt, Crittenden, Brown, and Walker.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Webster asked for the yeas and nays; they were ordered on the passage of the bill.

Yeas—28. Nays—17.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, being on the reading, a debate ensued, in which Mr. Wright, Clay, and King of Georgia participated.

After a few words from Messrs. Wright, Crittenden, Webster, and Buchanan.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 15, 1837.

Mr. Lincoln stated that he held in his hands a number of memorials signed by upwards of citizens of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Adams presented a petition of Smith, and one hundred and sixty-three citizens of the State of Vermont, praying for the retraction and reform of the Liberator.

Mr. Adams said, that when he presented the petition, he was aware that the words retraction and reform would produce nothing but a universal laugh; but he presented it, because he felt that the members of Congress, many of their own salaries fifty per cent., that in the case, he could not bear to keep it in session any longer. The memorial was laid on the table.

Petitions and memorials were further presented by Messrs. Briggs and Parmenter of Massachusetts.

Mr. Everett of Vermont.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Finance and Means, reported a bill, to authorize the issue of Treasury notes; which was referred to a Committee of the whole of the House.

Two joint resolutions, 1st. For the meeting of a joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, 2d. For a joint Committee on the Library, were concurred in, and the Committee on Finance and Means, were appointed by the Chair on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1837.

Mr. Buchanan presented two memorials from the city and county of Philadelphia, the admission of Texas into the Union were laid on the table.

Mr. Webster here observed that he had possession several memorials on the same subject, but that he should defer doing so until he ascertained what was to be the action of the House on the subject.

Mr. Wright from the Committee on Finance reported the following bills:

1. A bill to authorize merchandise to be stored in the public stores, and for other purposes.

2. A bill imposing additional duties on imports, in certain cases, on certain officers.

3. A bill to revoke the charters of banks in the district of Columbia, as shall be specified in the bill, in a limited time, and to prohibit the issuing of small notes therefrom.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution, that the meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock, and that the Senate shall adjourn until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in which Messrs. Wright, Niles, Calhoun, and Webster, participated.

Mr. Rives withdrew his motion; and the bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of deposits to the States was taken up for consideration, when

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill.

Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Buchanan, Niles, took part in the debate.

Mr. Buchanan then offered the following amendment, to be inserted at the end of the bill: "Provided, that the three first instalments of the said act shall remain on deposit in the States until otherwise directed by Congress."

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Davies of Pennsylvania.
Hers Bond, Allen, and Loomis of Ohio.
Herod of Indiana.
Casey of Illinois.
Lewis of Alabama.
Motion of Mr. Camberling, the bill from
enate to postpone the fourth instalment of
posites with the States; was read a first and
time, and committed to the committee of
and Means.
Motion of Mr. Briggs,
House then adjourned to Monday next.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCTOBER 5, 1837.

and, as yet, any thing of much interest in the
dings of Congress, very much resembles the
on of searching in a bushel of chaff for a grain
of wheat.

Secretary of War has notified the acting Gov.
of this State, that a call for volunteers will not
be by Gen. Jessup, as the Department has ac-
quired the services of as many volunteers as will
be for the next campaign in Florida. The Gov-
or Tennessee and Kentucky have also received
for notification.

Latest intelligence from Mexico represents that
in a state of quietude, and an entire apathy
ling among the people with regard to Texas.
this apathy, the Journals of that country are en-
deavouring to arouse them, and madly urge the policy
necessity of a war with the United States. For
out of room we must content ourselves for the
nt with making a short extract from one of these
established by the ultra priest party.

Some believe that Texas is lost forever; others, and
water number, think that nothing would be easi-
er to reconquer that territory, if means were ap-
plied for the purpose, and this is our own opinion, but
same time we conceive that it cannot be effected,
we declare war against the United States. War
the United States is indispensable; it is necessa-
rily useful, it is convenient under existing circum-
stances, in fact, it is the only means of rallying the
an people around their Government, and of giv-
ing the nation that respectability which it does not
possess abroad. In fact, what is now going on?
oppose that the adventurers in Texas are the on-
ly ones whom we have to encounter is a most egre-
gious error. Do we not see that the citizens of the
States are making, or endeavoring to make, the
fortunes out of the Mexican lands? Do we not see
them departing from New York and New Orleans,
arms, provisions and other articles for the ports of
under the very eyes of the authorities of those
States. Do we not see the Government of the Uni-
ted States, in order to protect the usurpations in Tex-
as, seizing our vessels of war and guard-coastals,
some pretext or other, in order by this means
to prevent the pirates from being pursued as they
be? And we are to consider ourselves satisfied,
the injuries sustained in consequence of these
dings, with the mere restitution of our vessels,
at any punishment having been inflicted upon the
who have committed these horrible villainies.

in the number of petitions pouring into Con-
and other indications, it is now evident that the
tion party will be satisfied with nothing short of
mal bank, and the issue in Congress will be be-
a national bank and the plan of Sub-Treasuries.
great exertions to accomplish this object will
almost as complete an exemption of "la-
rain," as did the case of the man engaged in
ing the negro boy to make him white. But it is
well understood, that should they fail in the
ishment of their first aim, every energy will be
to oppose and impede the measures, whether
fill, proposed by the Republican party.

of the opposition papers are considerably e-
the prospect of one or two of the prominent
of the republican party uniting with them
the bank question. They ought to remem-
ber the party once lost a Calhoun, and found them-
selves by the loss, and they could no doubt
few disaffected Bankites with a similar result.
fruit tree needs pruning occasionally.

be indebted to the Hon. R. Chapman, for a
the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury
ompanying documents. It is too long for in-
terview in our columns, but we expect to give a
sketch of it in a short time, which will be
ory to our readers. The report is universally
of as a masterly production.

Cotton Market has opened at Mobile at from 83
cents, and some anticipate an advance in the
12 or 14. But whether to take present price
may be considered a fair remuneration for labor,
the risk of an advance, must be left to the judg-
ment of the planter. The last We-
Argus says, "There has been no new Cotton
in this market—but we think we are safe in
that a good article would command 10 or 10 1/2

Yellow Fever is raging with great violence at
Leans, and there are said to be from sixty to
hundred deaths per day.

It was announced that the Lectures in the Lou-
donal Institute will commence on the last
of October next. This Institution was char-
tered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1833, and
amended in 1836. From the best information
we think it was first designed to remove the
University from Lexington to Louisville.
proposals failing in this, it appears have de-
termined to proceed with a separate institution. It
certainly have been great injustice to Lexing-
ton that place, after it had attained such a
putation, and justly become the pride of Ken-
tucky. And the establishment of two institutions of
character so near together and in the same
city probably have a tendency injurious to the
interests of both, and be less useful than would
the single institution; provided the citizens
State had discarded all local prejudices, and
be maintaining and building it up at Lexington,
it ought ever to remain.

Lectures will commence, as usual in the Med-
ical Department of Transylvania University, Lexing-
ton, the first Monday of November next. B. W.

DUDLEY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery,
and JAMES M. BUSU, M. D. Adjunct Professor.

CEDAR BLUFF, CHEROKEE CO. ALA.
Mr. Editor:

For the information of those who live
at a distance from this place, and yet feel an in-
terest in the welfare of this Town, I will just
say, that the Countyseat is located here; some of
the lots are sold; the Court House almost com-
pleted; a jail is building; a subscription is raising
for the building of a church; and many individ-
uals are actively engaged in rearing houses for busi-
ness, and also, for family residences.

On yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the Rev. Mr.
Newton Randle preached to a very respectable
congregation, who, with a very few exceptions,
were quite orderly, and attentive. Indeed this
young town at this time assumes the appearance
of rapid growth, good morals, cheerfulness and
prosperity; with the exception of a few renegades,
worse in a community of people, than the
Ravenous Wolves in a sheepfold, properly styled
Doggery keepers, and Doggery hunters. They
also play occasionally, at Poker, Chuckoluck,
Seven up, Roulette &c. And they commingle
with the dark African, in the dark shades of the
night, to follow the still darker occupation above
described.

One of those pests to society the other night,
being owner of a grogshop, is said to have played
with a negro slave, won his overcoat, wore it
that night and sold it the next day. The Slave's
Overcoat did I say? Well he had it in possession,
until it was worn by him—shall I say
brother.

Mr. Editor, is there no Balm in Gilead? Is
there no Physician there? Will you unite with
the good citizens of this infant town, to lay
before the ensuing session of the Legislature of this
State the necessity of having Cedar Bluff incor-
porated? I feel assured, there is nothing to do,
but call the attention of the members to this sub-
ject, to insure its accomplishment.

Will you take the trouble to show to the Jus-
tices of the Peace, and other peace officers, what
is their duty, relative to this subject, to wit,
keeping, or suffering, gaming to be carried on in
any unlicensed house.

Will you suggest to all Grand Jurors, the im-
portance of the station they occupy. That they
are sworn to enquire for the body of the county,
and true presentment make of all, &c. They
are to enquire, not to avoid information
being given them, because it is against their
neighbor, or for fear of being looked upon as a
rascal meddlesome.

Should you find room for this in your columns,
you may hear from me again.
Yours Respectfully,
ONE.

At a meeting of a board of officers held in the
town of Jacksonville on the 30th day of Sept. last,
the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It having pleased the Disposer of events to re-
move from among us the most esteemed PLEAS-
ANT H. STATION, late Lieutenant of 1st com-
pany of cavalry called the Benton Rangers: there-
fore,

Resolved, That the officers and privates of
said Battalion, entertain a high respect for the
character and moral worth of the deceased.

Resolved further, That as a testimonial of
their respect for his memory, and loss to the vol-
unteers, as well as to the community in which he
lived, the members of the Battalion wear crape
on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved further, That the chairman of this
meeting be requested to sign and have published
in the Jacksonville Republican the foregoing res-
olutions, and address a copy to the bereaved
mother and step-father, brothers and sisters.

By order of the Board,
WM. ARNOLD, Chairman.

FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

We copy the following from the Pennsylv-
anian:

"The London Standard, a leading literary
organ on the eve of the British Parliamen-
tary elections urges its friends to be liberal
with their money for the purpose of carry-
ing members of their way of thinking and
holds up the bank of the United States as a
bright example for their imitation: 'that
institution,' adds the Standard, 'having in
its contest with General Jackson expended a
million and a half of money upon a single
general election.' The whole party are
therefore, soundly rebuked by the Standard for
their parsimony, and are reproached for suf-
fering themselves to be outdone by the Bank
of the United States. Will some of the
bank organs be kind enough to favor us with
their opinions about the matter? How does
it happen that the same system of procedure
is whiggery here, and Toryism there—that
our great Whig Bank and its tactics are so
much admired by Tories of Great Britain,
when the American bank party endeavors to
stigmatize their opponents as Tories? Is it
possible that a few thousand miles totally al-
ters the signification of words?"

The expenses of the Bank of the United
States being placed entirely at the discretion
of Mr. Biddle, by an express vote of the
directors, no person but himself could state,
with accuracy, the amount of the expenditure
incurred in the contest referred to. The in-
timate relations which exist between him and
the foreign stockholders, whose agent he is,
have undoubtedly led to a disclosure to his
patrons, which the people of the United
States, though proprietors of one fifth part
of the stock of the Bank, have sought in vain.

BANKS vs. PEOPLE

The Banks must resume specie payment,
or else wind up their affairs. They must
not be allowed either to have, or to claim,
indulgencies which infringe upon the inher-
ent rights of the mass. Nothing but a per-
formance of their duties can or ought to pre-
vent the people from striking them out of
existence. Nearly all have forfeited their
charters, and failed to answer the
purpose for which they were created. There
is a time when patience is not a virtue—and
that time with them, has nearly arrived.
If the people have any true regard for
their own interest, they will soon force the
banks to one or the other of these alternatives.
They will not suffer these institutions to keep
locked up within their vaults the whole cur-

rency, and impose their worthless rags upon
every member of the community. If they
wish to encourage all branches of industry—
if they wish to promote emulation in honesty
and fair dealing, they will not grant any
more exclusive privileges, whereby one class
can acquire wealth at the expense of another.
Let but this system of indirect taxation be
once thoroughly understood, and we have no
fears that those who have encouraged it, will
ever again possess the confidence of the great
body of the people.

If we have equal rights, we should have
equal laws—dispensing favors to the agri-
culturalist, to the mechanic, and to the man
of humble means, in proportion to their sev-
eral abilities and wants, as well as to the
mercantile and commercial classes. The
privileges of institutions which are created
by and for the benefit of all, should not be
arrogantly controlled and monopolized by a
few. Good government protects all classes in
their natural rights, while it is sure to
leave each to seek out its own welfare by
that zeal and industry which characterises
every worthy citizen.—Mont. Ad.

We find the following patriotic morean
among the editorial articles in the last Col-
umbia Times. In speaking of a Whig Con-
vention, the Editor says,

"We like the plan suggested below and
would be pleased to see a general co-opera-
tion, if a dissolution of the Union should
not take place anterior to the time appointed
for the next election; or if it be necessary
to wrest the government, forcibly from the
corrupt cabal that now manage it."

Comment upon the above is unnecessary.
Such language cannot be misunderstood, and
is only another proof, (if any further testi-
mony was necessary) that the old heaven of
disunion is still preserved. However, it
should be recollected that Sirius (the dog
star) is now raging.—Greenville Moun.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jack-
sonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 30th
day of September, 1837, which, if not taken out by
the 30th of December next, will be sent to the Gen-
eral Post Office, as dead Letters.

Akin Thomas	2 Livingston James
Alexander G. B.	Lofus Miss Priscilla
Allen John	Longnecker Samuel
Allen Wm. K.	2 Lowery James
Anderson Mrs. Mary Ann	Do. Samuel B.
Andrews Terrell	McCalpin Rev. Robt.
Atchley Joshua	McCampbell J. A.
Do. J. & A.	Do. J. & A.
Do. W. B. & Sons	McCartney John Jr.
Do. George	McCaskill Coy
Do. Reuben	McCasland Enoch
McCasland Enoch	McGeece Wm.
McGeece Wm.	McNeel Jesse
McNeel Jesse	McPherson Lewis N.
McPherson Lewis N.	Miller David W.
Miller David W.	Moore Hon. Gabriel
Moore Hon. Gabriel	Do. John
Do. John	Mulwell Sidney H.
Nimmon Lewis	Norton Starling
Oates William	Owings Moses T.
Owings Moses T.	Do. William
Do. William	Palmer Russell
Payne Samuel	Pesnell John
Pettit Joshua	Do. John P.
Do. John P.	Pitts Calcb
Phillips Wm.	Potillo George
Potillo George	Powers Miss Mary
Powers Miss Mary	Do. Robert
Do. Robert	Reese Francis
Reese Francis	Reid Wm. P.
Robertson Byers	Do. John
Do. John	Do. James B.
Do. James B.	Rodes John
Rodes John	Roper John T.
Sales Archibald	Sadler Thomas
Sadler Thomas	Scipio James R.
Scipio James R.	Sellers Jacob Capt.
Sellers Jacob Capt.	Servis Moses
Servis Moses	Seiber Philip and Samuel
Seiber Philip and Samuel	& Robt. C. Lively
Simmons W. M.	Do. Daniel
Do. Daniel	Do. John
Do. John	Spencer Thomas
Spencer Thomas	Standfield George R.
Standfield George R.	Striplan Benj. O.
Striplan Benj. O.	James Maxwell
James Maxwell	Taylor William
Taylor William	Samuel Mayfield
Samuel Mayfield	Templeton William
Templeton William	Tingle Solomon
Tingle Solomon	Turner John
Turner John	Turnley Matthew J.
Turnley Matthew J.	Do. Miss Julia A. C.
Do. Miss Julia A. C.	Do. Miss Julian C. C.
Do. Miss Julian C. C.	Upshaw Allen
Upshaw Allen	Veatch Jesse
Veatch Jesse	Waldrop A. D.
Waldrop A. D.	Walker Mrs. Elizabeth
Walker Mrs. Elizabeth	Walt J. B.
Walt J. B.	Welch Reuben S.
Welch Reuben S.	Weare Samuel
Weare Samuel	White Benjamin H.
White Benjamin H.	Wilkins Aaron
Wilkins Aaron	Wilkinson Lemuel
Wilkinson Lemuel	Williams James A.
Williams James A.	Do. James
Do. James	Do. Mrs. Frances E.
Do. Mrs. Frances E.	Wilson Joseph
Wilson Joseph	Do. William
Do. William	Wolfe Lewis
Wolfe Lewis	Woodley William
Woodley William	Wood Rev. Wm.
Wood Rev. Wm.	2 Wyly Walton
2 Wyly Walton	2 Wyly Isaac
2 Wyly Isaac	J. D. HOKE, P. M.

Caldwell Thomas W.
Camp V. J.
Cann John A.
Campbell Wm. B.
Carter Thomas
Casky Thomas
Casky James
Chambers James L.
Chawson John M.
Cleveland Albert
Coss Robert
Do. William
Cobb Mrs. Lucy
Cochran John
Conger J. L. V.
Cook Wiley
Copeland & Lane
Couch George
Crosson Thomas
Do. Thomas B.
Davis Miss Mary
Do. Thomas
DeFreese William
Dewey, Robt.
Hiram Hix & George
Lantz

Elgin Abner
Estell Esq.
Estes Joel
Evans Wm. T.
Gaines Wm. F.
Garrett Phineas
Gossett Washington
Griffith Benjamin
Green Wiley
Grubbs Wiley
Gurley Daniel
Hair John H.
Hallam Miss Margaret
Hamilton James C.
Harris John C.
Hendrix Moses
Hill J. H.
Hoggett Charles
Hollingsworth Henry
Houston Josiah
Howell Levi
Hudson Albert G.
Hughes Gabriel
Hutcherson William
Do. J.
Igon James E.
Ingam Martin
Johnson James M.
Jones Mrs. Elizabeth
Do. John
Kear Wm. C.
Knight Jackson
Lantrip John D.
Lawson Reuben
Leatherwood Zachariah
Likens Rev. J. G.
Do. Thomas
Limning Levi

Palmer Russell
Payne Samuel
Pesnell John
Pettit Joshua
Do. John P.
Do. John
Pitts Calcb
Phillips Wm.
Potillo George
Powers Miss Mary
Pruitt Joseph B.
Do. Robert
Reese Francis
Reid Wm. P.
2 Robertson Byers
Do. John
Do. James B.
Rodes John
Roper John T.
Sales Archibald
Sadler Thomas
Scipio James R.
Sellers Jacob Capt.
Servis Moses
Seiber Philip and Samuel
& Robt. C. Lively
Simmons W. M.
2 Skipper John
Smith Milo
Do. Daniel
Do. John
Spencer Thomas
Standfield George R.
Striplan Benj. O.
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Taylor William
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Do. William
Wolfe Lewis
Woodley William
Wood Rev. Wm.
2 Wyly Walton
2 Wyly Isaac
J. D. HOKE, P. M.

WM. R. HINTON,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANT,
MOBILE.

INFORMS his friends and the Plant-
ers and Merchants generally, that
he will continue the business, and be
glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His
best references will be to those for whom he done
business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Levi Hunnecut,
a certain Gray Mare, sup-
posed to be seven years old, fourteen
hands high, branded on her left
shoulder with two figure eights, a white strip on
her nose, with a 75-cent bell on—appraised to forty
dollars, Sept. 13th, 1837.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. & C.

Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.

Notice.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber at
Wetumpka on the sixteenth of
September, a Negro man by the name
of GEORGE, about common height
and size, supposed to weigh one hun-
dred and sixty-five or seventy. His right ear
has about half of it cut off; bald headed; inclines
to speak slow and easy. He was bought last
winter in the upper part of Virginia, and brought
here by the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, and
Jacksonville, of this State. Any person ap-
prehending the same, so that I can get him, will
be liberally rewarded.

ABEL HAGERTY.

Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria,
Ala. on the 1st day of October, which if not
taken out before the 1st day of January next, will
be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

Baker Peter	2 Miller P. Joshua
Bishop Ruben	Morris G.
Bynum William	Montgomery P. Jas. Dr.
Britton C. William	McGeece William Col.
Bagby W. George	Miller James
C	McCampbell B. Wm. &
Connell G. John	Son
Connell B. Wm.	McCampbell A. L.
Do. D.	Pearson Thomas
Denham C. A.	Robertson W. George
Givens L. E. Mess. & Co.	Sheppard T. T. Esq.
Gray Robt.	Weyner L. H.
McInturf John	Wesson Wm.
Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.	P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

WARE-HOUSE

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known
Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka,
near the Steamboat landing, formerly owned by Wm.
H. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper
offer their services to the Merchants and Planters gen-
erally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE
of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions;
and assure those who may favor them with their busi-
ness, that the greatest possible care and despatch will
be observed in the forwarding of Goods, and Ship-
ment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by in-
dustry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of
public patronage.
P. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Widowee Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Ran-
dolph county, Alabama, on Monday
the 30th day of October next, the unsold lots in
said Town; terms as follows: one fourth of the
purchase money to be paid in six months, one
fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen
months, and one fourth in two years; the purchas-
er failing to pay either instalment within three
months from the time it falls due to forfeit the
lot and all that may be paid thereon. Wedowee
is situated in a well watered healthy country,
and many of the lots to be sold are as good busi-
ness lots as any in the town, some beautiful sit-
uations for private families. There is also a
distance in complete operation. Persons wishing
to obtain healthy and pleasant situations will do
well to attend, as Wedowee is probably as beau-
tiful a situation as any village in the upper coun-
try; sale to continue from day to day until all
are sold.

By order of the commissioners court of said
county.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

Sept. 1, 1837.—3t.
*The Jacksonville Republican will please
publish the above until day of sale and forward
their account to Jefferson Falkner.

FACTORY YARN.

THE undersigned has just received on consign-
ment from the manufacturing Company, Athens
Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton from No.
5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shirt-
ing, which will be sold for cash on commission at
reduced prices.

J. FORNEY.

Sept. 21, 1837.—4t.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE officers and privates of the Battalion of
Cavalry called the Benton Rangers will at-
tend in the town of Jacksonville on the second
Tuesday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
for inspection and military exercise armed and
equipped according to law. Caps can be procured
at Wm. Arnold's store in Jacksonville.—on
the same day an election will be held for captain
of the 2d company to fill the vacancy of S. P.
Hollingsworth removed, and a Lieutenant for the
1st company to fill a vacancy of P. H. Statom de-
ceased.

By order of WM. ARNOLD,
Lieutenant Col. Comdt.

JOSIAH HOUSTON,

Adj't.

Head Quarters, Jacksonville,
September 25th, 1837.

MR. EDITOR:

Suffer me through the medium of your pa-
per to call the attention of the officers and pri-
vates of the 72d Regiment A. M. to an act of
the General Assembly of the State of Alabama,
passed in the year 1835, appointing the time and
place of holding Regimental musters for said Re-
giment; which is on the second Tuesday of Oc-
tober in each and every year in the town of Jack-
sonville, therefore all persons subject to do mili-
tary will attend in said town of Jacksonville; on
the day above mentioned for review and military
exercise, armed and equipped as the law directs.
Also the officers will attend the day previous for
a drill.

JOHN TURNER,

Col. Comdt 72d Reg't A. M.

By order of WM. OREAR,
Adjutant.

LAND
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract
of Land containing three hundred and thirty-
two acres, lying immediately adjoining White
Plains, Benton County. The land is fertile, well
watered, has fifty-five or fifty acres cleared and
under fence. There is also on the place a dwell-
ing house, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any
person wishing to purchase, will call on the un-
signed from whom they can learn the terms.
JOHN M. NEASE

Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

DR. C. J. CLARK.

HAVING permanently located him-
self at Jacksonville, respectfully
tenders his services in the various bran-
ches of his profession to the citizens of
Benton and the adjoining counties. His office is
on the west side of the square, at which Col.
Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found,
except when professionally absent.
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

Manual Labor Institute

OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

THE collegiate year of this Institution closed
on Wednesday, the 12th inst.—During the
last two days, the Board of Trustees were pre-
sent at the Examination, and much gratified by
the proofs of diligence and proficiency afforded
by the several classes. Many of the Students in
the Languages and some in pure Mathematics,
exhibited a degree of accuracy, creditable to
themselves, and equally so to their Instructors.—
But on no one thing, have the Trustees found so
much to give pleasure and encouragement, as in
the uniform good order which has prevailed
throughout the Session, and in the decorous, so-
ber and unobtrusive deportment so generally
characteristic of the Students. The board feel
greatly encouraged, notwithstanding the times,
to prosecute, with steadiness and energy, the
building up of an Institution, which the ex-
perience of two years, leads them to regard as
an important auxiliary for the diffusion of learn-
ing and sound morality, throughout the State,
the wealth and population of which so rapidly
increase.

The friends of learning will be gratified to
know that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
have been subscribed for its permanent endow-
ment.
Additional funds will be requisite; but, on
the liberality of an enlightened public, and their
just appreciation of the importance of the object,
the Trustees will confidently

POETRY.

From Fraser's Magazine.
THE DIVER.

HALLOW.—TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER,
BY EUGEN WERRE.

"Behold! into this boiling grave
A golden cup I cast!
"Hail! brave hearts! is there knight or knave
Plunge him now in the whirlpool vast?
"Till the black throat the goblet's gone—
"Who shall say it is his own?"

Spoke the king, and from where he stood—
The goblet he swift did throw,
From the towering crag that o'erhung the flood,
Into the howling gulf below.
"What heart so daring? I ask again—
"What heart so great among all my men?"

They heard the king—the knights, the knaves—
Heard; but with arms aloft
Mutely they glared at the rampant waves,
And coyed not the drowning gold.
And again the king—"This prize to win—
Is there none," he cried, "that adventures in?"

And still there was silence on every side;
When a youth from the ranks among
Of the cowering vassals, stepped in pride,
And his mantle away and his girdle flung:
And knights and ladies with looks amazed,
On that youth of a noble aspect gazed.

And as from the edge of the frowning cape
His eyes o'er the deep he threw,
Charybdis strong, from her horrid lap,
Flung back the waters foaming new:
With a noise like thunder they rushing are;
With a noise like thunder that's heard afar.

And they bubble and boil, and they hiss and roar,
As when water with fire hath met;
And flood over flood they plash and pour,
Till the broad face of heaven with foam is wet.
And still of that tempest no end can be—
For still of a sea is born a sea.

Yet calmer awhile is the sea around—
Mid the milk of those billows spent,
Opens a gulf,—night-black, profound,
As though to the roots of hell it went.
And a thousand billows have left the morn,
Down that dark frowning crater borne.

Now, quick, ere the waters shall back be driven,
The youth he hath muttered'd a prayer:
Oh! a cry of amazement goes up to heaven!
The whirlpool is seizing—hath seized him!—there,
In its terrible jaws bath it tossed him o'er;
And now the brave swimmer can none see more.

And the ocean slept to the hollow sound
Of Charybdis' whirling bell.
And from mouth to mouth the word went round—
"High-hearted youth—alas, farewell!"
And hollow still, and deeper fell,
The sound of Charybdis' whirling bell.

And were it thy crown thou wastest in,
And saidst thou—"Who bringeth the crown,
He with my crown shall my kingdom win,"
Unequal the prize yet to tempt me down.
Oh! never a soul returned to tell
That which the dark gulf hideth well.

Many the brave ship gone to wrack,
Down in the fatal tide;
Keel and mast their shivers back,
And nothing escap'd a grave beside.
But hark!—wheeling nearer and nearer still,
Like the voice of the coming storm, whistling shrill!

It bubbles and boils, and it hisses and roars,
As when water with fire hath met;
And flood over flood it plashes and pours,
Till the broad face of heaven with foam is wet.
Like the sound of thunder its rushing are;
Like the sound of thunder that's heard afar.

And see! in the dark tide labouring,
What raises itself swan-white?
An arm and a neck, fair glistering—
And seas fell back before human might.
"Tis he!" "Tis he!" and his hand is up,
And he watheth aloft the golden cup!

And he breathed long, and he breathed deep,
And he hailed the blessed sky.
All hearts for him with rejoicing leap,
All voices are greeting him with outcry;
Saying, "He lives!—he hath conquered death!"
He hath "scaped from the brawling hell beneath!"

He comes; glad numbers his way prepare;
At the feet of the king he falls:
Knelling presenteth the goblet there,
And the king to his lovely daughter calls,
Who chargeth the cup to its golden mouth.
Then thus to the king noble youth—

"Long life to the king!—rejoice who dwell
In the light above!
But, oh! beneath—'tis a terrible
And the gods have secrets man must not prove.
What they graciously screen with terror and night—
Oh! never of that, dare I have a sight."

"Like a flash from heaven was my downward course,
Till met by the counter tide,
Rushing enormous from its vast source;
Far in a cleft rock's achy side.
There, as a top, all helplessly,
I spun in the folds of a double sea."

"To God in my highest need I cried;
And straight was seen where hung,
In the mid ocean, reaching wide,
A coral reef—there I clung.
And imbedded there, lo! the goblet lay,
That else had plunged, and plunged, for aye."

"For below—all round—the mountainous deep,
Lay stretched in purple night;
To the ear no sound—eternal sleep—
But to the shocked eye many a sight—
Salamanders, and serpents, and dragons fell,
Bestrid themselves in jaws of hell."

"Darkly did crawl, and obscenely twine,
Each fish without a grace;
Armed roach, and the haberdine,
And foul Zygoen's horrid face
And that grim sea-wolf, the prowling shark—
Prowl'd with his bared tusks thro' the dark."

"And my thoughts were of human things, as I hung
In the depths of the ocean deep,
The only warm-feeling breast, among
Spectres, and monsters, and shapes of fear.
I thought of the light and the air above,
And of human voices, and human love."

"Just then, lo! I turned, and I saw a beast
Urging a hundred joints!
Instant, with frantic dread oppress,
Have I quitted my hold on the coral points!
Instant am borne by the torrent away!
But, oh! 'tis life, and the warm, warm day."

The king he heard and much wondered he,
And, "The goblet is thine," he said—
"And now, behold, I bequeath to thee,
With costliest jewels fair bespread,
This ring,—if again thou'lt the ocean range;
And bring me report yet of sights more strange."

But the daughter wept, for her heart was sore,
And thus she her part declared:
"Oh, father, this terrible sport give o'er,
The youth he hath done what none other dared."

And if in your breast such a passion raves,
"I were but fair that the knights now shame the
knaves."

Then seized he the goblet—that king severe—
And into the gulf flung straight;
"Place me once more but the goblet here,
And in all my court shall be none so great;
And thou shalt embrace for thy wife, I vow,
Her that would plead for thee even now."

Then a heavenly strength seized all the soul
Of that youth, and his eyes made dart
Heroical fire; a glance he stole—
Saw the dear love of that tender heart,
Her pallid cheek, and her falling breath—
Saw it—and plunged for life or death.

Still heard is the torrent, still pours the black tide,
And its coming in thunder is told;
And the eye of sweet love looketh far and wide,
And the waters are rushing a hundred fold,
And over and over they plash and pour;
But the youth—he returneth never more.

*For fishy horrors, the curious reader is requested
to look at the incomparable catalogue raisonné
of Spenser, in the Fairy Queen, book 2, cant.
xii. v. 23, et seq.

POST-MORTEM RECOLLECTIONS OF A
MEDICAL LECTURER.

"To die—to sleep—perchance to dream—Aye,
there's the rub."

It was already near four o'clock ere I bethought
me of making any preparation for my lecture.
The day had been, throughout, one of those heavy
and sultry ones autumn so often brings in our
climate, and I felt from this cause much oppressed
and disinclined to exertion; independently of
the fact that I had been greatly fatigued during
the preceding week—some cases of a most trying
and arduous nature having fallen to my lot—one of
which, from the importance of the life to a young
and dependent family, had engrossed much of my
attention, and aroused in me the warmest anxiety
for success. In this frame of mind, I was entering
my carriage, to proceed to the lecture room, when
an unexpected note was put into my hands; I opened
it hastily and read that poor H—, for whom I had
felt so deeply interested, had just expired. I was
greatly shocked. It was scarcely an hour since I
had seen him, and from the apparent improvement
since my former visit, had ventured to speak most
encouragingly; and had even made some jesting
allusions to the speedy prospect of his once more
resuming his place at "hearth and board." Alas,
how short-lived were my hopes destined to be!
how awfully was my prophecy to be contradicted!

No one but he who has himself experienced it,
knows any thing of the deep and heartfelt interest
a medical man takes in many of the cases which
professionally come before him; I speak here of
an interest perfectly apart from all personal re-
gard for the patient or his friends. Indeed, the
feeling I allude to, has nothing in common with
this, as it will often be experienced as thoroughly
for a perfect stranger as for one known and re-
spected for years.

To the extreme of this feeling I was ever a vic-
tim. The heavy responsibility, often suddenly
and unexpectedly imposed—the struggles for suc-
cess, when success was all but hopeless—the in-
tense anxiety for the arrival of those critical peri-
ods which change the character of a malady, and
divest it of some of its dangers, or invest it with
new ones—the dependence when that period had
come only to confirm all the worst symptoms and
shut out every prospect of recovery—and last of
all, that most trying of all the trying duties of my
profession, the breaking to the perhaps unconscious
relatives that my art had failed, my resources
were exhausted, in a word, that there was no longer
hope. These things have preyed on me for
weeks, for months long, and many an effort have
I made in secret to combat this feeling, but with-
out success, till at last I absolutely dreaded the
very thought of being sent for, to a dangerous and
critical illness. It may then be believed how very
heavily the news I had just received came upon me;
the blow, too, was not even lessened by the
poor consolation of my having anticipated the re-
sult, and broken the shock to the family.

I was still standing with the half opened note
in my hands, when I was aroused by the coachman
asking, I believe for the third time, whether he
should drive to? I bethought me for an instant, &
said, "to the lecture room." When in health,
lecturing had ever been to me more of an amuse-
ment than labor; and often in the busy hours of
professional visiting, have I longed for the time
when I should come before my class, and divesting
my mind of all individual details, launch forth in-
to the more abstract and speculative doctrines of
my art. It so chanced too, that the late hour in
which I lectured, as well as the subjects I adopted,
usually drew to my class many of the advanced
members of the profession, who made this a
lounge after the fatigues of the morning.

Now, however, I approached this duty with fear
and trembling; the events of the morning had de-
pressed my mind greatly, and I longed for rest
and retirement. The passing glance I threw at
the lecture room through the half opened door,
showed it to be crowded to the very roof; and as I
walked along the corridor, I heard the name of
some foreign physician of eminence, who was a
member of my audience. I cannot describe the agita-
tion of mind I felt at this moment. My confusion,
too, became greater, as I remembered, that the
few notes I had drawn up, were left in the pocket
of my carriage, which I had just dismissed, intend-
ing to return on foot. It was already considerably
past the usual hour, and I was utterly unable
to decide how to proceed. I hastily drew out a
portfolio that contained many scattered notes and
hints for lectures, and hurriedly throwing my eye
across them, discovered some singular memoranda
on the subject of insanity. On these I resolved at
once to dilate a little, and if possible to eke out the
materials for a lecture.

The events of the remainder of that day are
wrapped in much obscurity to my mind; yet I will
remember the loud thunders of applause which
greeted me on entering the lecture room, and how,
as I appeared to hesitate, they were renewed a-
gain and again, till at last, summoning resolution, I
collected myself sufficiently to begin my discourse.
I well remember, too, the difficulty the first sen-
tence cost me—the doubts, the fears, the pauses,
which beset me at every step, as I went on. My
anxiety to be clear and accurate in conveying my
meaning, made me recapitulate and repeat, till I
felt myself, as it were, working in a circle. By
degrees, however, I grew warm as I proceeded;
and the evident signs of attention my audience ex-
hibited, gave me renewed courage, while they im-
pressed me with the necessity of making more
than a common exertion. By degrees, too, I felt
the mist clearing from my brain, and that, even
without effort, my ideas came faster, and my words
fell from me with ease and rapidity. Simile and
illustration came in abundance, and distinctions
which had hitherto struck me as most subtle and
difficult of description, I now drew with readi-
ness and accuracy. Points of an abstruse and re-
condite nature, which under other circumstances
I should not have wished to touch upon, I now ap-

proached fearlessly and boldly, and felt that in the
very moment of speaking, they became clearer
and clearer to myself. Theories and hypotheses,
which were of old and acknowledged acceptance,
I glanced hurriedly at as I went along, and with a
perspicuity and clearness I never before felt, ex-
posed their fallacies and unmasked their errors. I
thought I was rather describing events, and things
passing actually before my eyes at the instant,
than relating the results of a life's experience and
reflection. My memory, usually a defective one,
now carried me back to the days of my early
childhood—and the whole passages of a life long,
lay displayed before me like a picture. If I quoted,
the very words of the author rushed on my
mind as palpably as though the pages lay open be-
fore me. I have still some vague recollections of
an endeavor I made to trace the character of in-
sanity, in every case, to some early trait of the in-
dividual in childhood, when overcome by passion
or overbalanced by excitement, the faculties run
wild into all those excesses which, in after years,
develop eccentricities of character, and in some
weaker temperaments, aberrations of intellect.
Anecdotes illustrating this novel position came
thronging upon my mind; and events in the early
years of some who subsequently died insane, and
seemed, as I proceeded, to come rushing to my
memory. As I proceeded, I became gradually
more and more excited—the very ease and rapidity
with which my ideas suggested themselves, in-
creased my imagination, till at last I felt my words
come without effort, while there seemed a com-
ingling of my thoughts, which left me unable to trace
connection between them, while I continued to
speak fluently as before. I felt at this moment a
species of indistinct terror of some unknown dan-
ger which impended over me, yet which I was im-
possible to avert or avoid. I was like one who,
borne on the rapid current of a fast flowing river,
sees the foam of a cataract before him, yet waits
passively for the moment of his destruction, with-
out an effort to save. The power which maintain-
ed my mind in its balance had gradually forsaken
me, and shapes and phantasies of every odd and
fantastic character flitted around and about me.
The ideas and descriptions my mind had conjured
up, assumed a living, breathing vitality; and I felt
like a necromancer, waving his wand over the liv-
ing and the dead. I paused—there was a dead si-
lence in the lecture room—a thought rushed like a
meteor flash across my brain, and bursting forth in-
to a loud laugh of hysterical passion, cried: "And
I, and I, too, am a maniac." My class rose like
one man; a cry of horror burst through the room.
I knew no more.

I was ill, very ill, and in bed. I looked around
me. Through the half closed curtains there stream-
ed one long line of red sunlight—I felt it was
evening. There was no one in the room, and, as I
endeavored to recall my scattered thoughts suffi-
ciently to find out why I was thus, there came an
oppressive weakness over me—I closed my eyes
and tried to sleep. I was roused by some one en-
tering the room—it was my friend Dr. G.—he
walked stealthily towards my bed, and looked fixedly
at me for several minutes. I watched him
closely, and saw that his countenance changed as
he looked at me; I felt his hand tremble slightly
as he placed it on my wrist, and heard him mut-
ter to himself in a low tone, "My God! how al-
tered!" I heard now a voice at the door, saying in
a soft whisper, "may I come in?" The doctor
made no reply, and my wife glided gently into the
apartment. She looked deadly pale, and appear-
ed to have been weeping. She leaned over me, and
I felt the warm tears falling one by one upon my
forehead. She took my hand in both of hers,
and putting her lips to my ear, said, "Do you
know me, William?" There was a long pause.
I tried to speak, but I could not—I endeavored to
make some sign of recognition, and stared her full
in the face; but I heard her say in a broken voice,
"He does not know me now," and then I felt it was
vain. The doctor came over, and, taking my
wife's hand, endeavored to lead her from the room.
I heard her say, "Not now, not now," and sank
back into a heavy unconsciousness.

I awoke from what appeared to have been a
long and deep sleep; I was, however, unrefreshed
and unrested. My eyes were dimmed and clouded,
and I vainly tried to ascertain if there was
any one in the room with me. The acute sensa-
tion of fever had subsided, and left behind the most
lowering and depressing debility. As by degrees
I came to myself, I found that the doctor was sit-
ting beside my bed—he bent over me and said,
"Are you better, William?" Never till now had
my inability to reply given me any pain or uneasiness—
now, however, the abortive struggle to speak
was torture. I thought and felt that the hand of
death was upon me. The exertion now made to
repel the fatal lethargy must have been great—for
a cold, clammy perspiration broke profusely over
my body—a rushing sound, as if water-filled my
ears—a succession of short convulsive spasms, as
if given by an electric machine, shook my limbs.
I grasped the doctor's hand firmly in mine, and
starting to a sitting posture, I looked wildly about
me. My breathing became shorter and shorter—
my grasp relaxed—my eyes swam—and I fell back
heavily on the bed. The last recollection of that
moment was the muttered expression of my poor
friend—saying, "It is over at last."

Many hours must have elapsed, ere I returned
to any consciousness. My first sensation was feel-
ing the cold wind across my face, which seemed to
come from an open window. My eyes were closed,
and my lids seemed as if pressed down by a
weight. My arms lay along my side, and though
the position in which I lay was constrained and
unpleasant, I could make no effort to alter it.
I tried to speak, but could not.

As I lay thus, the footsteps of many persons
traversing the apartment, broke upon my ear,
followed by a heavy dull sound, as if some heavy
body had been laid upon the floor. A harsh
voice of one near me now said, as if reading,
"William H— aged 28 years—I thought him
much more." The words rushed through my
brain; and with the rapidity of a lightning's flash,
every circumstance of my illness came before me,
and I now knew that I had died, and for my in-
torment were intended the awful preparations
about me. Was this then death? Could it be
that that coldness wrapt the suffering clay, pas-
sion and sense should still cling to the cold corpse
destined for the earth? Oh, how horrible, how
more than horrible, the terror of that thought!
Then I thought it might be what is termed a
trance; but that poor hope deserted me, as I
brought to mind the words of the doctor, who knew
too well all the unerring signs of death to be de-
ceived by its counterfeit; and my heart sank as
they lifted me into the coffin, and I felt that my
limbs had stiffened—and I knew that this never
took place in a trance. How shall I tell the heart-
cutting anguish of that moment, as my mind look-
ed forward to a futurity too dreadful to look upon;
when memory should call up many a sunny hour
of existence, the loss of friends, the triumph of
science, and then fall back upon the dread con-
sciousness of the ever buried life the grave closed
over—and then I thought that perhaps sense had
lingered around the lifeless clay, as the spirits of
the dead are said to hover around the places and

homes they loved in life, ere they left them forever;
and that soon the lamp should expire upon the
shrine, when the temple that sheltered it lay
mouldering and in ruins. Alas! how fearful to
dream even of the happiness of the past, in that
cold grave where the worm only is a reveller!
I think that though
"Friends, brothers and sisters are laid side by side,
Yet none have e'er questioned, nor none have re-
pined."

Yet that all felt in their cold and mouldering hearts
the loves and affections of life, budding and bloss-
oming as though the stem was not rotting to cor-
ruption that bore them. I brought to mind the
awful punishment of the despot, who chained the
living to the dead man, and thought it mercy when
compared to this.

How long I lay thus, I know not, but the dreary
silence of the chamber was again broken, and I
found that some of my dearest friends were come
to take a farewell look of me, ere the coffin was
closed on me forever. Again the horror of my
state struck me with all its forcible reality; and
like a meteor, shot through my heart the bitter-
ness of years of misery, condensed into the year
of a minute. And then I remembered how grad-
ual death is, and how by degrees it creeps over
every portion of the frame—like the track of the
destroyer, blighting as it goes—and said to my
heart, all may yet be still within me, and the
mind as body it dwelt in; and yet these feelings
partook of life in all their strength and vigor—
There was the will to move, to speak, to see, to
live—and yet all was torpid and inactive, as though
it had never lived.—Was it that the nerves, from
some depressing cause, had ceased to transmit the
influence to the brain? had these winged mes-
sengers of the mind refused their office?—and
then I called to mind the almost miraculous
efficiency of the will, exerted under circumstances
of great exigency, and with a concentration of
power, that some men are only capable of. I
had heard of the Indian father who suckled his
child at his own bosom, when he had laid his
mother in the grave; yet was it not the will that
wrought this miracle? I myself had seen the para-
lytic limb awake to life and motion, by the pow-
erful application of the mind stimulating the ner-
vous channels of communication, and awakening
the dormant powers of vitality to their exercise.
I knew of one whose heart beat fast or slow as he
did will it. Yes! the will, in a transport, the will
to live, is the power to live, and only when this
faculty has yielded with bodily strength, need
death be the conqueror over us? The thought of
examination was extatic; but I dared not dwell
upon it—the moments passed rapidly on, and even
now the preparations were about to be made, ere
they committed my body to the grave. And how
was the effort to be made? If the will did indeed
possess the power trusted in, how was it to be ap-
plied? I had often wished to speak or move dur-
ing my illness, yet was unable to do either.

I then remembered that in those cases where
the will had worked its wonders, the powers of
the mind and entirely centered themselves in the
heart-filling desire to accomplish a certain object—
as the athletic in the games strain every muscle
to lift some ponderous weight. And thus, I knew,
that if the heart could be so subjected to the prin-
ciple of volition, as that, yielding to its impulse,
it would again transmit the blood along its accu-
stomed channels, and that then the lungs should be
brought to act upon the blood, by the same agency,
the other functions of the body would more readi-
ly be restored, by the sympathy with the great
ones. Besides, I trusted, that so long as the pow-
ers of the mind existed in the vigor I felt them in,
that much of what might be called latent vitality
existed in the body; then I set myself to think
upon those nerves which preside over the action
of the heart—their origin, their course, their dis-
tribution, their relation, their sympathies. I
traced them as they arose in the brain; and tracked
them till they were lost in millions of tender
threads upon the muscles of the heart. I thought,
too, upon the lungs as they lay flaccid and col-
lapsed within my chest—the life blood stagnant in
their vessels, and tried to possess my mind with
the relation of those two parts to the utter exclu-
sion of every other. I endeavored then to trans-
mit along the nerves, the impulse of that faculty
my whole hope rested on; alas, it was in vain—I
tried to heave my chest and breathe, but could not
—my heart sank within me—and all my former
terrors came thickening around me, more dread-
ful by far, as the stir and bustle in the room in-
dicated they were about to close the coffin. At
this moment, my friend B— entered the room—
he had come many miles to see me once more,
and he came—way for him to approach me as I
lay. He placed his warm hand upon my breast,
and, oh! the thrill sent through my heart. Again,
but unconsciously to myself, the impulse rushed
along—a tingling ran through my frame—a crash-
ing, jarring sensation, as if the tense nervous
chords were vibrating to some sudden and severe
shock, took hold on me; and the valves reverber-
ated, clank, clank!—responsive to the stroke, at
the same time the chest expanded, the muscles
strained like the cordage of a ship in heavy sea,
and I breathed once more. While thus the faint
impulse to returning life was given, the dread
thought flashed on me that it might not be real,
and that to my own imagination alone, were refer-
able the phenomena I experienced. At the
very moment the gloomy doubt crossed my mind,
it was dispelled, for I heard a cry of horror thro'
the room, and the words—He is alive—he still
lives—from a number of voices around me.
Then noise and confusion increased. I heard
them say, carry out B— before he sees him
again—he has fainted! Directions and exclama-
tions of wonder and dread followed one after an-
other, and I can but call to mind the lifting me
from the coffin, and feeling of returning life I ex-
perienced, as I was placed before a fire, and sup-
ported by the arms of my friends.

I will only add, that after some weeks of pain-
ful debility, I was again restored to health—hav-
ing tasted the full bitterness of death.

A foot race took place yesterday between
a light-footed gentleman and a running ac-
count which he had for sometime had at the
grocer's store. He beat the account all-hol-
low, and came out so far ahead as to be
wholly out of sight. It is thought that he is
still running.

BERRY-OLGY.—At Sudbury, Massachusetts,
Mr. Nehemiah Blackberry was married on the
10th, to Miss Catharine Elderberry, of Danbury,
by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry. We hope none of
their descendants will prove to be gooseberries.

To be of no church is dangerous, Reli-
gion, of which the rewards are distant, and
which is animated only by faith and hope,
will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless
it be invigorated and re-impressed by exter-
nal ordinances, by stated calls to worship,
and the salutary influence of example.

NOTICE.
S. THOMSON & CO.
ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville,
in the two story building formerly oc-
cupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an exten-
sive assortment of fresh purchased
GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods
generally kept in up country Stores, such as
**English, Scotch & French Print-
ed Colors, Curtain Calicoes,**
Also a very handsome assortment of
**French & English Print, Mus-
lin**
Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT
Ready Made Clothing
Of the latest style, including a great variety
Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers,
Also A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c.,**
With a great variety of other articles too
to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely
prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore
been offered in the country, but we invite
friends and the public generally to call and
line that point for themselves, believing that
shall be able to give general satisfaction to
who may be so kind as to favor us with their
patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & C.

June 29, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HAVING settled himself permanently in Jack-
sonville, Benton county, Ala. tendering
professional services to the public. He will
attend the several courts in the counties of
Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talbot
and Benton. All business entrusted to his
management, shall be attended to with
promptitude.

His office is in Jacksonville.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HAVING located himself in Cherokee County,
will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair,
Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his profes-
sional services to the citizens of the above named
counties, and to the public generally, and he hopes, by
prompt attention to business, to merit the confidence
of the public, and meet the approbation of
those who may entrust him with business. He pledges
that business committed to his management, shall
be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE
ROANOKE
WILL stand the Fall Season, one third
time at Jacksonville, one third at
Plains and one third at Esquire Griffin's,
at reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to
\$4 the single visit. The season to commence
first of September, and end the last of October.
THOMAS C. RIPLEY

August 17, 1837.—3t.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE
YELLOW BEDFORD
WILL stand the present Fall Season, one
third of his time at Benj. Selman's on Can-
one third at Jacksonville, and one third at the
stable of the subscriber, 5 miles north of Jack-
ville; at six dollars and fifty cents the single
visit, paid when the service is rendered. It is
unnecessary to say any thing further at this
respecting his pedigree, than that he was
Gen. Wade Hampton's Daredevil, and his
Paclet mare.

Sept. 7, 1837.—4t.

China Ware.
I would respectfully invite the attention of
Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which
I wish to sell VERY CHEAP, by the piece
or piece.
J. M. MITCHELL

July 10, 1837.—3t.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and now in Jail in Jail in
county of Walker, Georgia, a
gro man about twenty-three years
age who calls his name SANCHEZ
of Autauga, County, Alabama—about five
feet high, dark complexion, a scarred
left eye.—The owner is requested to come
ward pay charges and take him away.
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

Notice.
THE fall Session of the Jacksonville Male
Seminary will commence on the first Monday
of September.
August 31, 1837.—2t.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.
ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust
Presses with which they can furnish
customers at manufacturers' prices; Charac-
ters, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every
used in the printing business, kept for sale
furnished on short notice. Old type taken
change for new at nine cents per lb.
Newspaper proprietors who will give
above three insertions, will be entitled to
dollars in such articles as they may select
our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER

June 21, 1837.

BLANKS
Of every description neatly
cut, & kept constantly on hand
for sale at this Office.
Officers in the adjoining county
can be furnished with such blank
as they use, upon the shortest
notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

CONTENTMENT.

There are thousands so extravagant in their ideas of contentment, as to imagine that it must consist in having everything in this world, turn out the way they wish—that they are to sit down in happiness, & feel themselves at ease at all points; as to desire nothing more. I own there are instances of some who seem to pass through this world as if their paths had been strewn with rose buds of delight; but a little experience, will convince us, 'tis a fatal expectation to go upon, we are born to trouble, and we may depend upon it, whilst we live in this world we shall have it though with intermissions—that is in whatever state we are, we shall find a mixture of good and evil; and therefore the true way to contentment is to know how to receive these certain vicissitudes of life,—the returns of good and evil, so as neither to be exalted by the one or overthrown by the other; but to bear ourselves towards every thing which happens with such ease and indifference of mind, as to hazard as little as may be. This is the true temperate climate fitted for us by nature, and in which every wise man would wish to live.—*Sterne.*

NAPLES.

The accounts from Naples are to the 14th inst. The Cholera had then carried off ten thousand victims in the course of three months. The mortality was then from three to four hundred persons daily. From Palermo the advices are frightful. The people were lying in crowds and none to bury the dead. On the 13th the King had sent from Naples a number of galley-slaves to work as undertakers and grave diggers during the continuance of the malady. To add to the miseries of the citizens, a riot occurred in which the father-in-law of the Duchess of Berry and several nobles were brutally murdered.

Murders.—We learn that a dreadful murder was perpetrated in Johnston county week before last, by a negro upon the body of his master, Hardy Jones. The negro, after having given him a blow on the head with a large stone his master being asleep on the ground, took up the body and placed the head in a fire, which was burning at the time under a still they had been watching for the night. The face and head were so burnt, as scarcely to be recognised. The affair was witnessed by a boy, who informed the family, as soon as he could get better of his fright.

A fatal affray occurred in the town of Lincoln, Lincoln co. the same week as the above, between Mr. Marcus Hoke and Mr. Henderson of that place, which resulted in the death of the former. Mr. Hoke, we learn was dreadfully cut—both arms being taken off, and his breast laid open by that disgraceful weapon, the Bowie knife. Mr. Henderson is in prison. He is the brother of the Texian minister to Great Britain.

We learn also from the Halifax Advocate of still another. It is stated that "Mr. Benjamin Alston, a very respectable young man, son of Mr. John Alston, was killed a few days since in the upper end of this county by a man by the name of Yarborough. We understand that said Yarborough beat another individual so badly on the same day, that his life is despaired of."

Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

PAGANINI.—It would appear, from the annexed paragraph, which we quote from the London Musical world that the great fiddler has actually embarked for this country.

PAGANINI.—The following anecdote of this great artist has appeared in several of the continental journals: During Paganini's late residence at Marseilles, he had been much surprised and disturbed when retired to his chamber of an evening for the purpose of study, by a rustling noise in the chimney produced, as he supposed, by a bird or cat that had taken possession of it. By way of dislodging the intruder, he caused a fire to be lighted; and great was his astonishment when he saw something approaching the human form divine, emerge from the chimney and with many apologies, explain that he was a poor musician of the name of Abati, whose reverence for Paganini, and anxiety to learn all he could from him, had led him to clamber down the chimney. The maestro was so touched with this neck-breaking enthusiasm, that he not only offered to give him instructions, but has actually taken him with him to America.—*Com. Adv.*

FEARFUL INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

Our friend, Coffee, of the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, has politely furnished us with Buenos Ayres papers to the 15th July, received by the brig Maria. They furnish news from Chili of an insurrection on the 3d July, in one of the regiments at Quillota, headed by Colonel Vidaurre. The minister of war, Portales, and their general-in-chief, Encalada, with other dignitaries, were invited to review by the Colonel, in order that he might assassinate them and thus neutralize the war with Peru. Portales and others attended accordingly, and were taken prisoners and put in irons. The mutineers then marched to Valparaiso, but that city being apprized of their movements was ready to receive them, and repulsed them with great loss. 140 of 1450 being killed or wounded, while it sustained a very trifling loss. The insurgents previous to the battle, forced the minister of war to leave a carriage in which he was confined and shot him on the spot. He met his fate with great firmness. Vidaurre and his officers fled, but were captured, and it was expected would meet instant death.—*Phila. Sut. Cour.*

From the Baltimore American.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the arrest of Mr. Greely, an American citizen, by the British authorities, while engaged in taking a census of the inhabitants in the disputed territory on our North Eastern Boundary. His release, on the demand of the National Executive, was also subsequently stated. We now perceive by the eastern papers that Mr. Greely has been again arrested by the British authorities, and taken a prisoner to Fredericton, for renewing the attempt to take the census.

Not less than one thousand persons are supposed to have perished by the late hurricanes in the W. Indies.

Troubles brewing in the East.—We learn from the Eastern papers that Mr. Greely the agent appointed by the Governor of Maine to take the census of the "disputed ground" on the north-eastern boundary of this State, has again been arrested by the British authorities, and confined in prison at Fredericton.

ENGLAND, after a lapse of one hundred and twenty-three years, again rejoices in a female sovereign.

Anne, the last of the Stewarts, ascended the English throne in 1702, when she was 39 years old, and reigned 12 years. She was the mother of 17 children, all of whom died young. Her reign was distinguished by success of British arms and British literature.

Since 1714, when Queen Anne died, England had had five male sovereigns. George I. reigned 43 years; George II. reigned 35 years; George III. reigned 63 years; George IV. reigned 10 years; and William IV. has reigned 7 years.

Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—We understand (says the Knoxville Register) the surveys from Wheeler's Gap to this place, and also from here to Newport, have been completed, which completes a continuous line of surveys from Columbia, S. C., to the top of the Cumberland Mountains.

North Carolina Coal.—We see it stated in the Danville Reporter, that a bed of anthracite coal has been discovered in Rockingham county in that State; that some one competent to judge might test it, several specimens were sent to Professor Rogers, of Virginia, who without hesitation pronounced it good anthracite coal.

The twelfth of September is upon us, says the New Orleans Picayune of the 12th inst., and we are in the midst of sickness and death. Scarce a house in the city but has two or three persons prostrate. Physicians and nurses in many cases are not to be had. Truly we are in a bad way. The interments daily cannot be less than one hundred—graveyard reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We hope our absent friends, though we want to see them, will not return before the middle of October.

It is proposed to memorialize Congress on the subject of a heavy duty upon every gallon of ardent spirits manufactured from bread-stuffs, "not for the suppression of intemperance, but for the relief of the country distressed for food."

The kingdom of Greece with a million and a half of souls, has only 85 licensed practitioners of physic. The town of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, with 8,000 inhabitants, has no less than forty of the medical fraternity.

Portions of a manuscript translation of Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy in the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered in the archives of England.

From the Albany Argus.

CANADA AFFAIRS.

The assembly of the lower province, were at the latest dates, in the midst of a debate on the draft of an address, in answer to the governor-general's speech. The address it is said insists on a compliance with all their previous demands, as the condition of their granting supplies. "A Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald, writes on Tuesday week, that 'it is believed that Lord Gosford will cut their fiddling short and prorogue them to-morrow.'

The following may be taken as a fair specimen of the state of feeling between the two contending parties, both in Upper and Lower Canada. It is an incidental correspondence which took place between Mr. Papineau, the leading reformer and the civil secretary."

The Civil Secretary's letter to the Hon. L. J. Papineau, in his quality of Major of militia.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.

Quebec, August 12th, 1837.

Sir—The attention of the Governor in chief having lately been called to a report contained in the *Vindicator* newspaper of the 16th of May last, of the proceedings of a meeting held on the previous day at St. Laurent, in which you are stated to have taken an active part, and where resolutions were passed, some of which distinctly recommend a violation of the laws. I am directed by his excellency to call upon you as one holding a commission in the militia, to state whether you were present at the meet-

ing, and concurred in the resolutions there passed; and if so, I am to inquire whether you have any explanation to offer in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,
S. WALCOTT, Civil Sec'y.
The Hon. L. J. Papineau, Major of the 6d battalion of Militia, Montreal.

The Hon. L. J. Papineau's reply to the above.

MONTREAL.

August 14th, 1837.

Sir—The pretensions of the Governor to interrogate me respecting any conduct at St. Laurent on the 15th of May last, is an impertinence which I repel with contempt and silence.

I however take the pen merely to tell the Governor that it is false that any of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the country of Montreal, held at St. Laurent, on the 15th of May last, recommend a violation of the laws, as in his ignorance he may believe, or as he, at least, asserts.

Your obedient servant.

L. J. PAPINEAU.

Samuel Wolcott, Civil Secretary.

TEXAS.

The Albany Argus says: That a proposition has been made by the Republic of Texas, and urged upon our government, for the annexation of the former to the United States—we have no doubt. Nor have we the least doubt that the correspondence on the subject will redound—in the highest degree, to the credit of our government. Such, we venture to predict, will be the general judgment at home and abroad.

There can, we presume, be no doubt that administration has pursued a course on this subject which will be approved by a very large majority of the American people. Preserving, as a nation, a natural attitude—making no pledges or offers to Texas, without having abundant evidence of the rectitude of such a course—avoiding even the appearance of grasping, for that country, whilst Mexico claims it and continues to struggle to retain it—this we are persuaded, has been the policy of the administration.

A proper time may arrive for an annexation—but when we cannot say. Come, however, when it may—we can assure our eastern and northern friends there will be no division in the south and west on the subject. We understand its importance as a key of the Gulf of Mexico, and will act on the question accordingly.

But why should the east oppose the annexation of Texas. No portion of the Union will be benefited to a greater extent by the measure, than the manufacturers and shippers of the east. Let them study their interests, and disregard abolitionists and political aspirants. A foreign power, holding Texas, may supply a large portion of the west, with manufactured articles similar to those produced in New England, and divide with her the carrying trade of the great valley of the Mississippi.

Twenty-Fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, September 23, 1837.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of War, which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Calhoun presented a petition from citizens of Mobile, praying the establishment of a national bank.

Mr. Swift presented two memorial from citizens of Vermont, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Senate then took up, in committee of the Whole, the bill imposing additional duties on certain officers, as depositories in certain cases. Mr. Calhoun's amendment being under consideration—Mr. King of Georgia addressed the Senate for upwards of three hours, concluding by moving for a postponement of the whole subject until the next session. He was followed by Messrs. Strange, Niles, Calhoun, Tipton, and Rives; when, on motion of Mr. Clay, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, September 23, 1837.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. May of Illinois.

Mr. Ewing of Indiana.

Messrs. Bond and Taylor of Ohio.

INQUIRY IN RELATION TO THE FLORIDA WAR.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning hour, which was the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Wise on the 19th inst.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the cause of the Florida war, and into the causes of the delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct, and the facts of its history generally; that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that it make report to the next session of Congress.

Mr. Glascock had moved to amend the foregoing resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following:

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the cause of the Florida war, and the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of the same, and all the facts connected with its history generally; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on

the state of the Union; Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to POSTPONE THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT WITH THE STATES.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Pickens to strike from the bill the indefinite clause "till further provision by law," and insert "the first day of January, 1839."

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1837.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases. The question pending being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment to separate the Government from the banks.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate for upwards of three hours in opposition to the bill. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. King of Georgia, to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays, and the question being taken, was decided in the negative yeas 19, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Tipton, Webster, White, and Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright, and Young—27.

The bill to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York; and The bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities; were taken up, read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were reopened,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 25.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House passed to the orders of the day; and, on motion of the same gentleman, then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to

POSTPONE THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT WITH THE STATES.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Pickens to strike from the bill the indefinite clause, "till further provision by law," and insert "the first day of January, 1839."

Mr. Williams of Tennessee who was entitled to the floor, gave way to

Mr. Garland of Virginia, who addressed the committee at length in support of the proposition submitted by him some days since, (the same as Mr. Rives's bill, introduced in the Senate,) and in a review of the Sub-treasury scheme and its effects, Mr. G. entered largely into the defence of the State Banks, and quoted the opinions of a number of distinguished men in support of them.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee then obtained the floor, and addressed the committee in opposition to the bill withholding the payment of the fourth instalment of a contract. The scheme proposed by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, he condemned in toto, as he also did the continuance of the State bank system. All the present embarrassments he ascribed to the conflict between the late administration and the Bank of the United States, in the removal of the deposits, &c., and he held that the only cure for the existing evils would be the establishment of another bank.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 25, 1837.

[Continuation of proceedings after 7 o'clock, p. m.]

THE BILL TO POSTPONE THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF DEPOSITS WITH THE STATES.

Mr. Cushing concluded his remarks, at half past seven o'clock, p. m. when Mr. Rhett arose, and made an earnest appeal to the committee to take the question on the amendment, so that the bill might be reported to the House. He adverted to the extraordinary range the debate had taken, and thought this particular bill had been discussed long enough.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, September 26, 1837.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from Loraine county, Ohio, (signed by two hundred and forty-one ladies,) remonstrating against the annexation of Texas; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan said, while absent yesterday, a memorial was presented by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) from certain insurance officers, praying indemnity for a vessel destroyed in 1800, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The claim might be a very just one; but as there had been an understanding that no business was to be acted on unless of a very urgent nature, he would move that the committee be discharged from the consideration, and the memorial be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Niles, fixing the adjournment of Congress on Monday, the 9th of October next, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hubbard, fixing the hour of meeting of the Senate at 10 o'clock in the morning, was taken up and adopted.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire at New York.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, September 26, 1837.

[Continuation of proceedings after 6 o'clock, p. m.]

THE BILL TO POSTPONE THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF DEPOSITS WITH THE STATES.

Mr. Bond continued his remarks. He was in favor of a well regulated national bank, for the purpose of regulating the currency.

[At the close of the gentleman's remarks, a cry of "Question" arose in various parts of the House.]

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. ADAMS, to that of Mr. Pickens, viz:

shall be applied to any other payment on and if the portion of the said balance said depositories cannot be recovered to enable the Treasury to pay the said deposit with the States, he recovered on the first of January, 1839, the amount of debt from the late Bank of the United States for the stock in that institution United States, payable in October, 1839, appropriated to make up any insufficient sums recovered from the deposit banks, the deposit with the States, and the sums, so appropriated, should still be sufficient to complete the said payment, the United States is hereby pledged that the same shall be made by Congress to the same.

Ayes 89—nays 104.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Pickens, viz: to strike out the provision by law, and insert "the first of next"—ayes 65, nays not counted.

So the amendment was rejected.

After the rejection of other amendments by Messrs. Mason and Martin,

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

The committee rose and reported to the House without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1837.

Mr. Tipton presented a petition, praying revival of the pre-emption law.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases—the question pending being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment.

Mr. Walker addressed the Senate at length in favor of the sub-treasury measure, the best calculated to relieve the distressed state of the country.

Mr. Benton rose and said that as an objection had been urged against the sub-treasury measure, the ground that drafts on the Government are circulated as a currency like gold and silver, he would therefore offer an amendment to the objection.

The following was then sent to the Senate desk, and after being read, was laid on the table. "And be it further enacted, That it be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations to enforce the speedy payment of all Government drafts, for payable the place where payable; and in case of any delay in such presentation, payment of draft so delayed may be made at any other within the limits of the United States."

Mr. Calhoun suggested whether it would be better that the Senate should now adjourn, or that Senators might give to the Senate of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Morris) the reflection.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1837.

The Hon. Joseph L. Williams, a member from the State of Tennessee, appeared and took his seat.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Grennell, Adams, and Calhoun Massachusetts.

Mr. Everett of Vermont.

Mr. Marvin of New York.

NATIONAL BANK.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in relation to it, being the business next in order.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to issue national bank.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Wise to amend the resolution by adding "at this time." "And be it further enacted, that it will be expedient to establish a national bank whenever there is a clear majority in public sentiment in favor of such a measure."

Mr. Sergeant, who was entitled to the floor, stated that he felt greatly indisposed, and feel obliged if the House would indulge him to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, September 28, 1837.

EVENING SESSION.

DEPOSIT WITH THE STATES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the further instalment of deposits with the States.

Mr. Graves concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill, and to the policy of the administration generally, on the subject of finances.

Mr. Cushman rose and remarked that the question had long been very considerably fully discussed, and he believed, to the satisfaction of every gentleman of the House.

Mr. Owens then asked for the yeas and nays on the motion for a call of the House, which were ordered, and were—yeas 112, nays 100.

So the call was ordered.

After proceeding till it was ascertained that members were present, on motion of Mr. Haynes, all further proceedings in the House were dispensed with.

Mr. Smith arose, and commenced by saying, "Mr. Speaker, I believe there can be no general assent on the part of both Houses to the demand for a call of the House."

Mr. Speaker, I believe there can be no general assent on the part of both Houses to the demand for a call of the House.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by the House, tellers having counted—ayes 107, nays 78.

Mr. Reed called for the yeas and nays on the question, Shall the main question be ordered, which were ordered, and were—yeas 102, nays 78.

So the House determined that the main question be now put.

The main question being on ordering to a third reading, then recurring—Mr. Briggs asked for the yeas and nays on which were ordered, and were—yeas 117, nays 78.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Pickens having voted the majority, was ordered to reconsider the above vote, which was ordered for to-morrow. Mr. P. then stated that he should then submit his amendment on motion of the same gentleman, The House adjourned at 7 1/2 p. m.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1837.

Mr. Pickens also presented two memorial from citizens of Montrose, Pa., praying immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun having objected to the consideration of these petitions, they were, on his motion, laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases—the question

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCTOBER 19, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Col. WILLIAM GARRETT, of this County, candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the approaching session of the Legislature.

WILLIAM BONDS, who was mentioned in our issue having made his escape, after striking Henry Broom with a gun thereby causing his death, since been arrested and is now confined in this jail awaiting his trial.

We submit below a petition from the citizens of counties of Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph and Cherokee, for the establishment of an agency of the Bank of the State of Alabama at this place. We have also printed a few extra copies on blank sheets ready for signatures, which will circulate as early as possible. The convenience and advantages of the measure asked for in the petition, we presume, will be too apparent to admit of a moment's doubt or hesitation on the part of those to whom it may be presented for signatures; and we would only say to those who are not borrowers from the banks and who do not think that they need not sign it, because not immediately interested, that they do not directly or indirectly interested in saving their neighbors and friends a large sum of money, which would be expended in travelling a considerable distance to pay the instalments and receive their notes.

As we conceive it should be the object of Legislation to confer the greatest benefits on the greatest number, without inflicting paramount injury on any other class equally deserving, we think the act prayed for in this petition furnishes a plain case of this description; and we cannot doubt but the Legislature will grant the petition if promptly and properly presented, and so far as it is yet been circulated it seems to meet with unanimous approbation. The only possible danger to the measure, that we can see, would be a division of the members from the counties named in the petition as to the location of the Agency. But as there can be no possible doubt that this place is the most convenient and central point for the district named, we sincerely hope, no little bit of jealousy on the part of any of the members, will be suffered to interfere with the success of the petition, thereby subjecting them to an apt comparison to "the dog in the manger."

THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Be the undersigned Petitioners, Citizens of the counties of Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph and Cherokee, would respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, in General Assembly convened; That whereas by an act passed at the session in June, 1837, authorizing the Bank of the State of Alabama, and its branches, to issue the sum of five millions of dollars, and the same to the citizens of said State, to be paid in three annual instalments, from the date of issue, said amount to be appropriated to the several counties in said State, according to their respective populations. Your Petitioners would represent, that by the provisions of said act, the counties above named, labour under great disadvantages, from the fact, that said counties are situated remote from the said principal place of any of its branches, thereby putting those who make application for Bank accommodation, great trouble and expense, almost equal to the cost, to obtain the same. We your Petitioners, therefore, consider it a grievance, which we have a right to complain, and to respectfully request relief. Your Petitioners in asking your Honorable Body to reflect on our situation, would respectfully remind your Honorable Body, that the counties above named comprise a large and respectable portion of the State, and that the capital proposed to be located by the act, is situated in the State, and that the citizens of said counties do not believe it is asking too much of your Honorable Body to place the proposed Agency of the Bank in some central spot, so as to be equally convenient for all concerned as has been done. Therefore, with this belief, your Petitioners would respectfully represent, that in our opinion Jacksonville would have the highest claim, being the most central point, to establish the Agency of the Principal Bank; where we respectfully request all notes now given to the Principal Bank or any of its Branches may be sent for collection and renewal. Your Petitioners feel gratified in saying that an Agency established at Jacksonville with a Directory clothed with power to carry out our request, would be of infinite advantage to a large portion of the good citizens of Alabama, without the slightest injury to the State. Your Petitioners would further represent, that, agreeably to the above alluded to act, citizens who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, will not only be put to the trouble and expense of travelling a considerable distance, to procure the loan, but as the payments are to be made in three annual instalments, they will at each payment become due, be put to the trouble and expense, making it necessary to travel, a considerable distance, which by arrangement herein proposed, would in a great measure be obviated.

Your Petitioners would further represent, that the event of your Honorable Body, grant their request, that the Directory appointed be authorized to, on proper security, all monies collected from notes as they may fall due, on such time as your Honorable Body may think right. We your Petitioners hope your Honorable Body will take into serious consideration the requests made by which we hope you will at once see the claims of the citizens in this section of our State, and the great utility of the measure proposed, and your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

We regret to learn that a destructive fire has occurred at Claiborne, Ala. It is said that Hon. A. M. B. is suffering to a considerable amount, his office and papers, including a large

amount of notes, having been entirely consumed. The yellow fever, had abated considerably at New Orleans, at the latest dates from that place.

Business is beginning to revive to a considerable extent in the principal commercial cities. A large number of vessels have lately left New York, freighted for Mobile, New Orleans, and other southern ports. Choice cotton, we believe commanded 12 cents in the Mobile Market at the latest dates. The late and present pressure, as well as former ones, goes far to prove the wonderful elasticity of the energies of a free people, and their enormous resources, where individual interest, untrammelled by burdensome taxation and oppressive laws, is the constant spur to action.

Complaints are coming to us daily of the irregularity of the arrival of our paper. Some of our subscribers north of this place, complain that they have received but eight numbers during the last ten months. If the fault is in Post Masters, we hope that these complaints will induce them to perform their imperious and sworn duties. If in the department, we hope a remedy will soon be applied by the vigilant Post Master General. The routes may be so badly arranged as to cause delay, but this would not prevent the arrival of papers entirely.

The *Chillicothe Advertiser* makes the following appropriate remarks:

"The British Bankers, in the city of London, have published a manifesto, directing the Congress of the U. States what it shall do to remedy existing evils: And what do you suppose, reader, is the remedy proposed by these very disinclined advisers? Why, to charter a national bank, and give it power to suspend specie payments for years to come! We have high times, indeed, when an American Congress is to be dictated to by a set of foreign money changers."

It is truly astonishing that the British bankers should have tendered such advice to the Government of the U. States—and still more astonishing that such a proposition should have been republished by the *Whig* newspapers of this country without being pronounced silly, impetuous and mischievous. So far however, were the bank *Whig* of this country from snubbing the suggestion, that they were really delighted with the Circular of the London bankers, and, when copying it, "lauded it to the very echo."

"We hope hereafter that Democratic Editors will use a matter of justice to the Democratic Republican party, call our political opponents by no other name than Federalists."

We cordially unite with the "Flag" in the above recommendation. The Federalists have been suffered to play off their *chameleon* changes long enough; and it is incumbent upon us all, to designate them by their only proper appellation. It is true that amidst all their tergiversations they have tenaciously adhered to those objects and principles which were the distinguishing characteristics of the Hartford Conventionists. Hated to the democratic-republican principles of the country, has ever been, and will ever continue to be, the predominant feeling in their bosoms; and their overbearing and substitution of their federal consolidation notions will ever be their real, though not of course their ostensible object. The democratic party have humored the whims and phantasies of these gentlemen long enough in the old principles, let the old landmarks of parties be revived. Let the old dividing line between democratic republicanism and federalism, once more distinctly drawn, and let our motto continue to be "Justice to all—Favor to none."—*Democrat*.

It is surprising how suddenly the dimensions of Mr. Calhoun's intellectual stature are reduced in the estimation of certain persons. The other day he towered to a height like that of Milton's archangel when he prepared to do battle with Lucifer. At present, since he has declared himself in favor of the divorce of bank and state, he is shrunk to a size no larger than that of the same personage when he lay "squat at the ear of Eve."—Hear the Journal of Commerce, speaking of Mr. Calhoun's speech in which he declares himself hostile to renewing the connexion of the government with the banks.

Every body will be disappointed. There are no footprints of a giant here; and we think it will be the general feeling, that Mr. Calhoun has seldom done himself so little credit, as in his speech of Monday.

The colossus whose footprints the other day were like the broad tracks on the Rock of the Giants, now leaves a vestige as minute as that of the sparrow on the sand.

It is told of a country fellow who had caught a rabbit, that he broke out in praise of the excellent properties of the animal's flesh. "You are good broiled," said he, "you are good roasted, you are stewed, you are good fried, you are good fricasseed, you are good any way." At this moment the rabbit sprang from his arms and disappeared among the brushwood. "Go to pot," said the man, "you are a good for nothing damned beast to make the best of you."

Mr. Calhoun, the other day, was one of those men at whose greatness the *Whig* prints were lost in astonishment: he was good at a report, good at a defence, particularly good at an attack; in short he was good any way. He is now unlucky enough to agree with the

administration in an important measure, he slips from the arms of the *Whigs*, and runs off by himself, and becomes a good-for-nothing dry-rotted animal on the instant.

N. Y. Eve. post.

New Name for the Whigs.—The Baltimore Republican says:—An English statesman named Wedderburn, who was in reputation during the war between Great Britain and her colonies, now the United States proposed to starve the colonies out, and hence derived the appellation of "Starvation Wedderburn." Mr. Clay was long known as the war Pestilence and Lamin candidate for the Presidency. His conjurers, the *Whigs*, now propose to starve the Democrats out, and have therefore with propriety, obtained surname of STARVATION. Let them henceforth be known as the Starvation Shin Plaster Party.

It seems utterly impossible for Prentice of the Louisville Journal, to tell the truth, even when it might serve him better than lie. The following is another of his Major stories. The Paymaster of our troops (Col. W. Rector) has not been in Louisville during the present year, that we have heard of, and certainly was not there at the time the Journal alludes to. Neither the paymaster of the 7th Regiment nor the disbursing Agent on this frontier, have made any such purchases, or offer any such money.

Ark. Gaz.—We understand that a Government agent who is employed to pay the soldiers in Arkansas, is now buying Mississippi money, at 25 per cent discount in this city, for that purpose with the proceeds of a draft on one of the banks, which was paid in Kentucky money.

WHAT THE WHIGS CALL FORTYISM.—The following is an extract of a speech of Charles J. Ingersoll, in Congress, upon the announcement of the victory of New Orleans.

"Who is not afraid to call himself an American—our wrongs are avenged—our rights recognized, for I repeat that no matter what the terms of the treaty may be, the effects of this year must be permanently prosperous and honorable. The catastrophe at Orleans has fixed an impress, has consecrated the compact beyond the power of parchment and diplomacy. At sea a tide of triumphs—by land a continent on which the enemy could gain no foothold. Your navy transcended in achievements—your army at length equalizing your navy. MR. SPEAKER, FOR THE RICHEST KINGDOM IN EUROPE I WOULD NOT EXCHANGE MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP—for the most opulent of empires, I would not surrender the delight which I derive from the feeling of this moment. Let us then pass, let us vote by acclamation, the thanks of Congress to GENERAL JACKSON and his companions in victory."

HEMLOCK.—Among the sufferers by the recent fire at New Haven, was an industrious, mechanic, Wm. C. Baldwin. After the fire, one Isaiah Gale, whose residence in the possession of a soul, attached the small remnant of Mr. Baldwin's property to secure a debt of fifty nine dollars. Such a man ought to be buried where the sun never rises.

Boston Transcript.—Let's pass him round, and get the opinions of the press concerning him. We think he ought to be made to get his living by chewing paper rags, of the dirtiest sort.

We think Isaiah ought to experience a gale 500 miles at sea, in an Indian canoe, without compass or companion, or any thing to eat, except what our friend of the Argus is disposed to give him.

Traveller.—His head should be applied to a grindstone, making three revolutions an hour, and ground down till it is as small as his soul is.

He has none. He should be doubled up, his feet put into his mouth, and then be compelled to swallow himself whole, with cowhide shoes on, which would at least put a sole into his body.

Hartford Courier.—He should have his teeth drawn out by one in King John's style, until he refunded the amount with interest and damages.

M. Advertiser.—Send the scoundrel "monster" South, and we will have him honorably escorted to our principal towns, marching to the tune of "Servants on a Rail."

Greenview Mountaineer.—Start him out without a cent in his pocket, on a blind pony, to collect newspaper subscriptions of over one year's standing and over one hundred miles distance, made up exclusively of the accounts of those very considerate gentlemen who tax publishers with postage, and transpire their terms, requesting them first to discontinue their papers and then send the account. If he lives at that, send him around again and we will give him another kick.

Jacksonville Republican.

Life is short; and how many trivial circumstances occur daily to remind us of its truth! The pilgrim who has wandered far from his native village, on returning to his little burial place finds many a stone and many an inscription to chain him in wonder and silence. So short a period, and yet how many lights of friendship have gone out! He wanders among the shadows of the ancient oaks which shade his home, but he is a stranger. That silver-headed old man—was the uncle of the village, has laid aside his staff, and he's gone to sleep forever. Every one knew him, and his lip were eloquent with many a tale. A playmate that was his, had married & died—on here and another there. We trace them to the grave, and naught breaks the silence of that holy spot, saving the tinkling of the brook, or the sighing of some passing zephyr. The grave! That home of the great, an final couch for earth's kings! What a glorious company the living have in view, when they are called away from their idols above! The patriarchs of old, Jacob and Joseph, and the Pharaohs of Egypt—Solomon whose golden temple mocked the glory of the morning sun—the Thebans—Emperors of Rome and Greece, with thousands of the illustri-

ous of more modern days. The grave is indeed rich with departed greatness. Where is Scott, the immortal Scott? He sleeps with his brothers in fame. Where is our own Washington? He sleeps with Cincinnati and Allred, three names as legible as the stars in heaven. The grave has them all, and never will such dust dissolve again in its hallowed precincts.

COMMERCIAL.

From *Levy's Price Current.*

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.

REMARKS.—A gloomy apathy pervades all departments of trade; disease and death are in our midst, and the stillness of mid-summer, yet reigns, throughout our city. But this state of things cannot last much longer. The wheels of trade must again acquire motion—abundant crops must seek a market, and ours is the market of the West and South West. The pestilence, happily, has its limit, and we hope soon to be able to present things in a more cheering aspect. We are happy to state that the epidemic has subsided in some degree, the last few days having exhibited a considerable decrease in the number of cases. It is not probable, however, that the disease will be effectually checked until the intervention of frost, as there are yet many unacclimated persons in the city, and hundreds of others arriving almost daily who will, probably, be subjected to the dreadful ordeal. In the early part of the week the weather was cool, with a north-east wind, since then we have had a south wind, with frequent showers of rain. The Mississippi is eleven feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 15th inst., 1678 bales, of which 1274 are of the new crop. Cleared in the same time for New York 89 bales, Nantz 056, Barcelona 221 bales; together, 1227 bales, making an additional stock of 520 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board, not cleared on the 21st instant, a stock of 76,941 bales.

The market remains without the slightest animation. But one transaction has come to our knowledge, a sale of 200 bales, new crop, La., but the price we have not been able to learn. We are led to believe, however, that it would not deviate much from our highest figures. In the absence of positive information, therefore, we retain former quotations, fair Louisiana and Mississippi, 11 1/2 cents; round parcels Tennessee and North Alabama 7 and 8 cents. The receipts of new cotton up to this date amount to 2359 bales.

SUGAR.—New Orleans.—We adhere to the quotations of last week, say for very prime lots 5 1/2 to 6 cents, common to fair 4 1/2 to 5 cents. Havana Sugars.—White is scarce and would readily command quotations, say 13 cents; Brown is but little inquired for—we still quote at 8 and 8 1/2 cents. Cleared this week, for New York 395 hhds, St. Marks 20 bbls., Pensacola 20 do.

MGASSES.—Remains almost without demand, at former prices, say 21 and 24 cents according to quality.

Flour.—The demand for Flour continues to be confined to the consumption of the city and neighborhood, which is of course very limited at this season of the year. The stock is accumulating, and prices speak a further decline. We quote superior at 56 and 57. Arrived this week, 7009 bbls.

PORK.—We quote Clear at \$22, Mess \$20, M. O. \$17, Prime, \$17, P. O. \$15 per bbl.

Bacon.—We quote hams at 9 and 10, Canned do. at 10 1/2, Middles 10 1/2, Shoulders 6 1/2 and 6 1/2 cents.

BEANS.—There have been some small sales of Northern mess at 59.

Butter.—We quote Goshen as heretofore, 30 and 32, Western 16 and 17 cents per lb.

From the Mobile Commercial Advertiser.

MOBILE MARKETS.

The dullness of the season has at length experienced a little relief; things in general looking more business like and cheerful, although we have no particular quotations to notice. Our wharves have assumed quite an interesting aspect, as will be seen by our list of vessels in port; and our marine lists from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., show a large number of vessels receiving cargo, or already sailed, for this port. On Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning we had copious showers, but we have not heard whether they entered far enough into the interior to affect the water in our rivers. The navigation of the Alabama has been suspended, for some time, above Claiborne, and the Tombigbee is entirely blocked up. It will be two or three weeks we presume before our communication with the interior will be fairly resumed.

COTTON.—City transactions are still limited, and very little received. The market opened, if indeed it may be said to be open, at 13 cents for good fair, which is a reduction of from 8 to 10 cents from last year's prices, of a corresponding date. The general opinion, however, is that should the market continue firm throughout the season at the reduced rates, it will be much more favorable to our general prosperity than the high prices at first, and the subsequent sudden fluctuations of last season. There seems to be a general determination to conduct every kind of business upon a surer and less extravagant scale than heretofore.

Four.—The scarcity in our market and that in New Orleans has in a great measure been relieved, and prices have, in consequence, fallen to something like a reasonable standard. The transactions in this article have furnished a salutary practical lesson on the mutual advantages of a reciprocity of trade between the north and the south. As soon as it was known that the southern western markets were comparatively bare of this great necessary, supplies flocked in from every quarter, and soon reduced the price to its natural relative standard.

Money.—We have almost learned to get along without this article. Shin-plasters and all sorts of rags in abundance. Spice is worth as usual 20 and 25 per cent. Few transactions.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!

Capt. Lick's Company will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on the second Saturday in November next well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD, Ord'y Ser'gt.

October 19, 1837.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!

THE first Company of Benton Rangers will appear on the public square in the Town of Jacksonville on the 2d Saturday in November next, well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

Oct. 19th 1837.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837—3m.

Manual Labor Institute

OF SOUTH ALABAMA

THE collegiate year of this Institute, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.—Benton last two days, the Board of Trustees were sent at the Examination, and much gratified by the proofs of diligence and proficiency afforded by the several classes. Many of the Students in the Languages and some in pure Mathematics, exhibited a degree of accuracy, creditable to themselves, and equally so to their Instructors. But on no one thing, have the Trustees found so much to give pleasure and encouragement, as in the uniform good order which has prevailed throughout the Session, and in the decorous, sober and unobtrusive deportment so generally characteristic of the Students. The board feel greatly encouraged, notwithstanding the times, to prosecute, with steadiness and energy, the building up of an Institution, which the experience of two years leads them to regard as an important auxiliary for the diffusion of Learning and sound morality, throughout the State, the wealth and population of which so rapidly increase.

The friends of learning will be gratified to know, that one HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been subscribed for its permanent endowment.

Additional funds will be requisite; but, on the liberality of an enlightened public, and their just appreciation of the importance of the object, the Trustees will confidently rely for all that aid necessary to carry their plans into the fullest execution.

Of the early subscribers, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars have been paid, and about that sum expended for lands and buildings. The Board cannot be induced to believe, that with intelligent there exists a doubt as to the faithful appropriation of every dollar, for the public good; they must, therefore, indulge the hope, and would urge their earnest request, that all the subscribers avail themselves earliest opportunity to settle, by cash, or note, with our Trustees, or General Agent. Until this be effected, it will be impossible for the Board of Trustees to carry out their design, for securing liberal education on terms available by all.

The library of this Institution is yet small. To increase it, contributions have been made by some of the Eastern cities, and additional contributions from any quarter will be thankfully received.

Much of the Apparatus is now here, and the remainder is expected in October or November next. It has been prepared in the finest style by the best of London artists, and will be found equal to any thing of the kind in our country.

The Board have abolished the former system of labor, and have substituted that of HORTICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS.—Those students who pursue the former will pay for Board, Fuel, &c. \$10 per month. Those who prefer to work in shops, and have the proceeds of their labor will pay \$12 1/2. Tuition in the Preparatory Department \$36 per annum. In the College \$40—payable half yearly in advance. The prices of board and tuition will be reduced, so soon as the state of the country, and the condition of the College funds will permit.

The Stewards Hall has been discontinued; and the Executive Committee, and the senior Professor stand pledged to secure to the students comfortable accommodations.

It has been the undeviating purpose of the Trustees to assign Professorships to gentlemen of high literary attainments and unquestionable moral worth. In the prosecution of this purpose, they have unanimously elected HENRY TUTTLE, A. M. to the Professorship of pure and mixed Mathematics. This gentleman is extensively and favorably known as an able Instructor, and as universally esteemed by all intelligent and good men. Professor WALLIS, who had been elected at a former meeting, was again unanimously requested to accept the Professorship of Physical sciences. This for reasons satisfactory to Board, he declined, but has kindly promised to attend this Institution next winter, and remain long enough to give one complete course of Chemical lectures.

With the Instructors now in office, the Trustees and the public have been highly pleased, and cannot but regard their past zeal and fidelity as a pledge of future success.

The observation of a few years has induced the Board to abandon the plan of having a President. Every officer will be responsible for the success of his appropriate department; and the Faculty, collectively, and for the government and good order of the whole. On this plan, the University of Virginia is known to have done well.

The next session will commence on the first Monday of October.

By order of the Board;

R. NALL, Secretary.

WM. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT, MOBILE.

INFORMS his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

WHITE, HAGER & CO., ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per lb.

Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER.

June 21, 1837.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1837.

NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.
50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an endorsement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first week, and 1 00 for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to position, will be published until forbidden. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING
W. B. HOUSE.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the *House in East Wauumpka*, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward orders to Merchants and Planters in the inland and also for the

Storage of Cotton.
respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.
W. M. MILLER.
N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment, June 29, 1837.—6m

BARGAINS.

JOEYER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the lowest occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wauumpka, at new cost and charges. Wants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Wauumpka, July 31, 1837.
The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL
The usual wages of the country will be paid and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed by JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM.
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wauumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1f.
The Jacksonville paper will please publish above, and forward their account to this Office.

Administrator's Notice.

Persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram has been this day re-assigned to the honorable the orphan's court of Benton County. All persons having claims against them for adjustment according to the provisions of the statute in such case provided.

JOSEPH BROWN,
Adm'r of John V. Ingram's estate.
Sept 17, 1837.—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Levi Hunnicutt, a certain Gray Mare, supposed to be seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded on her left side with two figure sevens, a white strip on her nose, with a 75 cent bell on—appraised to forty dollars, Sept. 13th, 1837.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C.
Sept. 13, 1837.—3t.

LAND

FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of Land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White, Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and fenced. There is also on the place a well, a mill, and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.
Sept. 10, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name **SANCHO**, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard, a free man, County, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come for pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
Sept. 5th, 1837.—1f.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!

Like's Company will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on Saturday, the 2nd of November, next, and will be the law, directly to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD,
Orderly Ser't
Sept. 19, 1837.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!

Like's Company of Benton Rangers will appear on the public square in the Town of Jacksonville on the 2d Saturday in November, well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.
Sept. 19th, 1837.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS
For sale at this Office.

PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE.

The following very remarkable case, affords a comment on the maxim of English law, that "better fifty and nine guilty persons escape punishment than one innocent suffer," which may be profitable to jurors, sitting on criminal cases. It would be difficult to conceive of a case where the presumption of guilt might seem better founded than in the following.

A gentleman travelling to Hull was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles short of it by a single highwayman, with a mask on, who robbed him of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off a different road, full speed, and the gentleman pursued his journey. It was, however, growing late, and being already much fatigued and agitated at what had passed, he rode only two miles farther, and stopped at the Bell Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went into the kitchen to give directions for his supper, where he related to several persons present his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he travelled he always gave his gold a particular mark; that every guinea in the purse he was robbed of, was so particularly marked; and that, most probably, the robber, by that means would be detected. Supper being ready, he retired. He had not long finished his supper before Mr. Brunell came into the parlor. After the usual inquiries of the landlord's, of hoping the supper and everything was to his liking, &c. &c. "Sir," says he, "I understand that you have been robbed, not far from hence, this evening."

"I have, Sir." "And that your money was all marked?" "It was." "A circumstance has arisen which leads me to think that I can point out the robber." "Indeed?" "Pray, Sir, what time in the evening was it?" "It was just setting in to be dark." "The time confirms my suspicions!" Mr. Brunell then informed the gentleman that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had, of late, been so very full of money at times, and so very extravagant, that he had many words with him about it, and had determined to part with him on account of his conduct being so very suspicious; that, long before dark that day, he had sent him out to change a guinea for him, and that he had only come back since he (the gentleman) was in the house, saying, he could not get change; and that Jennings being in liquor he had sent him to bed, resolving to discharge him in the morning. That at the time he returned him the guinea, he (Mr. Brunell) did not think it was the same which he had given him to get silver for, having perceived a mark upon this, which he was very clear was not upon the other; but that, nevertheless, he should have thought no more of the matter, as Jennings had so frequently gold of his own in his pocket, had he not afterwards heard (for he was not present when the gentleman was in his kitchen relating it) the particulars of the robbery, and that the guineas, which the highwayman had taken were all marked; that, however, a few minutes previous to his having heard this, he had unluckily paid away the guinea which Jennings returned him, to a man who lived some distance off, and was gone; but the circumstance of it struck him so strongly, that he could not, as an honest man, refrain from giving this information.

Mr. Brunell was thanked for his attention and public spirit. There was the strongest room for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him any of the marked guineas should be found, as the gentleman could swear to them, there would then remain no doubt. It was now agreed to go softly up to his room; Jennings was fast asleep; his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse, containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became determination; for the gentleman declared them to be identically those which he had been robbed of! Assistance was called. Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with robbery. He denied it, firmly, but circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and the next day carried before a neighboring justice of the peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed the facts on oath; and Jennings having no proofs, nothing but mere assertions of innocence to oppose them, which could not be credited, he was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

So strong was the circumstance known to be against him, that several of his friends advised him to plead guilty on his trial, and to throw himself on the mercy of the court. This advice he rejected, and when arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor swore to his being robbed; but that, it being dark, the highwayman in a mask and himself greatly excited, he could not swear to the prisoner's person, though he thought him of much the same stature as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, which were produced in court, he swore as to the purse positively, and as to the marked guineas, to the best of his belief, and that they were found in the prisoner's pocket.

The prisoner's master, Brunell, deposed to the fact, as to the sending of the prisoner to change a guinea, and of his having brought him back a marked one in the room of one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the finding of the purse, and the nineteen marked guineas in the prisoner's pocket. And what consummated the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell paid the guinea, produced the same, and gave testimony to having taken it that night in payment of the prisoner's master. Mr. Brunell gave evidence to his having received of the prisoner that guinea, which he afterwards paid to this last witness. And the prosecutor, comparing it with the other nineteen found in the pocket of the prisoner, swore to its being, to the best of his belief, one of the twenty guineas of which he was robbed by the highwayman.

The judge on summing up the evidence, remarked to the jury, on all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner, and the jury, on this strong circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in the prisoner guilty. Jennings was executed some little time after, and, repeatedly declaring his innocence to the very moment he was turned off. This happened in the year 1745.

Within a twelve month after, Mr. Brunell, Jennings' master, was himself taken up for a robbery done on a guest in his house; and the fact being proved on his trial he was convicted, and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance and a full confession. Brunell not only acknowledged the committing of many robberies, for some years past, but the very one for which poor Jennings suffered.

The account which he gave was, that he arrived at home by a nearer way, and swifter riding, some time before the gentleman got in who had been robbed. That he found a man at home waiting to whom he owed a little bill, and that, not having quite enough loose money in his pocket, he

took out of the purse one guinea, from the twenty which he had just got possession of, to make up the sum which he paid, and the man went his way. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, whilst Brunell was gone into the stables, and not knowing of his arrival, told his tale as before related, in the kitchen before Brunell entered it; and being there informed amongst other circumstances of the marked guineas, he was thunderstruck! Having paid one of them away, and not daring to apply for it again, as the affair of the robbery and marked guineas would soon become publicly known, detection, disgrace, and ruin, appeared inevitable. Turning in his mind every way to escape, the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings at last struck him. The rest the reader knows.

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LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 1.

An Abandoned Villain.—At one o'clock today, Jones and Thompson (assumed names) were hung for murdering and attempting to rob Wm. S. Thomas, exchange broker of this city. They rode from the jail to the gallows, each driven in a buggy by one of the sheriffs of the county, smoking their cigars with great calmness, till the moment before their caps were pulled over their eyes, when they shook hands with each other, and without any apparent trepidation, were swung into eternity. Thompson was without any genius of his own, and has been the mere executioner of the daring villainy of Jones and others. Jones has made a donation of his confession to Mrs. Oldham, widow of the late jailor. According to this, it seems he was born in England, of good family, and was a merchant in London, where he failed for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, showing assets for one hundred and ninety-one.

Here, he says, he deposited fifty thousand pounds, without the knowledge of his creditors, in the hands of a rich banker, brought his wife and three children (daughters, whom he educated well) to New York, where they married respectably, and still live. At this place his wife died, after which he returned to London and claimed of his banker the fifty thousand pounds; who, after repeated applications, persisted in denying all knowledge of the matter. He presently met him at some distance from the metropolis, and stabbed him to the heart; the blood gushed from his bosom, and he dropped out of his carriage a corpse. After this, Jones went to the seaboard, engaged in the naval service, excited the crew to mutiny, murdered every soul on board who refused to join his party, except the captain's wife, with whom he lived six or eight months, and afterwards murdered her; he then took the ship and crew to Africa, took on board three hundred slaves, and steered for the West Indies, twenty-five or thirty of whom died soon after leaving the African coast; and being pursued by a British man-of-war, to escape detection, they drowned all the others. Jones landed at Charleston, South Carolina; murdered some man for his money, was thrown in jail where he lay thirteen months.

He went from thence to New Orleans, put up at the best hotel in the city, discovered some gentleman boarding in the same house who had \$7,000; murdered and robbed him in one of his passages, and remained unsuspected, in the same place for several days. He then took a steamboat and went to St. Louis; on his passage made acquaintance with Thompson, in connexion with whom he murdered and robbed a man at St. Louis of \$2,000. Came to Louisville, watched William S. Thomas for eight or ten days, entered his house on 5th street, near Main, in the most public part of the city, at 9 o'clock in the morning, murdered him, but were intercepted in their intended robbery by Thomas's servant bursting open the door the moment they were rifling his drawers of their contents.

Jones was about forty-five or fifty years old, six feet high, straight and slender, well educated, and uncommonly prepossessing in his manners. He was an infidel; declined all intercourse with our clergy, (most of whom called on him) or even naming the subject of religion in his presence. So that he who has probably, graced, by his presence, some of the first circles in London, and certainly possessed an intellect uncommonly brilliant, by a misdirection of his gifted powers, perished in a strange and ignominiously perished under the gallows.

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Female Duel in Paris.—On Monday the 25th ult. six young ladies entered a saloon at the rue Royale, St. Honore, Paris, and ordered the coachman to drive to the Bois de Vincennes. In addition to the fare agreed upon, the coachmen received a handsome gratuity, which seems to have led him to the belief that there must be some mystery in the proceedings of this feminine convocation. His suspicions were not unfounded. Madame Stephonia L***, furious against her ex-intimate friend, Madame Adele M***, who had abstracted her lover, had challenged her fortunate rival to mortal combat. The invitation had been accepted, and it was to settle this affair of honor that the two ladies, each accompanied by two seconds of her own sex, had repaired to the Bois de

Vincennes. A pistol having been placed in the hands of each, the two rivals fired in turn. The murderous engines, however, had been loaded by inexperienced hands, and were discharged by hands equally unaccustomed to the arena of duelling. Neither of the fair combatants, accordingly, was hurt; and though they were by no means desirous to retire from the affray, the seconds severally declared that their principals had done all that honor called for, and insisted upon withdrawing their women from the field.

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A French Massaroni.—The Augsburg Gazette gives the following, as the subject of general conversation at Rome:—"A lady belonging to the provincial nobility has recently been discovered to have been for a length of time at the head of a band of robbers. She is said to have sheltered the brigands in her castle, and received the objects stolen by them, sending them afterwards to Paris and London to be sold. Numerous depredations have been committed by this band for several years without the police being able to detect any of them. It is thought that this Schubri in petticoats kept up regular intercourse with Florence, Leghorn, and Genoa. The articles stolen from these towns, have been sent to Rome, and have thus escaped discovery. Several persons are accused of having been engaged in the expeditions of this adventurous lady."

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Female Aeronaut.—From the Baltimore American, we learn that on Thursday, 14th inst. a new candidate claimed meed aeronautic fame. A Mrs. Z. Mitchell, had announced her intention of making an ascension, when the hour arrived Mrs. Warren presented herself, and signified a wish to ascend, which was opposed by the gentleman. He however finally acceded in compliance with the request of the spectators. The lady took her station on the car, and the balloon was cut loose, after rising a short distance it descended outside of the enclosure; a number of sand bags were promptly thrown out, when the balloon rose beautifully to a great elevation. At first it passed nearly due west over the city, during which time the lady appeared perfectly composed, waved her flag, and occasionally threw out ballast. A counter current soon after waited her back in a southeasterly direction. In about two hours after her ascension from Fair Mount, she made the circuit of the city, and then passed across the Chesapeake Bay. As the balloon came near the ground, it became entangled in a tree, from which it was relieved by some persons in the vicinity. She descended at ten minutes past six o'clock, on the farm of the late Mr. Ricard, about two miles from the Chesapeake Bay.

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Mrs. W. states that the Balloon at one period reached a height of more than two miles, from which she had a splendid view of the Chesapeake Bay and the surrounding country. When at its greatest elevation, the air became quite cold, and the difficulty of breathing very great, during which she states that she was so benumbed that she fell asleep for some minutes. When the balloon descended a large number of persons who were watching it hastened towards the spot, and vied with each other in showing attention to the intrepid voyager. She was finally conveyed to Chestertown, where she was visited by the inhabitants for several miles round.

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TIME AND THE TRAVELLER.

AN EPILOGUE.

A traveller contemplating the ruins of Babylon, stood with folded arms, aimed the surrounding stillness, thus expressed the thoughts which the scene inspired:—"Where, oh where is Babylon the great with her impregnable walls and gates of sile gardens? Where are her luxurious palaces and her crowded thoroughfares? The stillness of death has succeeded to the active bustle and joyous hilarity of her multitudinous population; scarcely a trace of her former magnificence remains, and have long been sleeping the sleep of death in unknown and unmarked graves! Here thou hast been busy, O Time, thou mighty destroyer!"

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The traveller having finished his soliloquy, there appeared before him a venerable person of mild aspect, who thus accosted him:

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"Traveller, I am Time, who thou hast called the mighty destroyer, and to whose ruthless away thou hast attributed the melancholy desolation which is here spread out to the view—in this charge thou hast wronged me. Mortals have mistaken my character and office. In their pictorial representation, I am always exhibited as wielding a scythe, as if my only purpose was to mark my way with havoc—But behold me, although aged, my steps have the elasticity of youth, my hands grasp no instrument of destruction; my countenance express no fierce and cruel passions. Deeds of devastation are wrongfully attributed to me, and here I appear to vindicate my name. Since this beautiful world sprung from chaos, I have lent my aid to perpetuate its beauty, and to impart hap-

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The arrival in the city of Mexico, a few weeks ago, of a public messenger from the United States with despatches, appears to have excited no little curiosity and speculation in that capital. Their contents had not transpired, but the *Diario del Gobierno*, has availed itself of the opportunity. The following is the language used by that journal which will appear the temper with which we are regarded:

"We are inclined to think," says the *Diario*, "that this packet contains nothing more nor less than some new claims, and consequently are farther insults. We think the government should dispel this public doubt as regard this matter, in order that they really be new claims and further outrages on the part of the Anglo-Americans, the public opinion should be uniform throughout the land and keep the government and nation in a phalanx and avenge the honor and interests of the country."

Again, the *Diario*, says—
"Since we have discovered the falsehood of the pretended riches and power of the North Americans, we begin to apply to them the Castilian proverb, 'All is by an flour.' The Cabinet at Washington conducts itself in a manner that would be incomprehensible, if we did not know what was the situation of a government without resources, which is not in its favor public opinion, and when its interest are opposed to those of a great number of persons. We find the American journals adopting language of adulation and ridiculous subservency in supporting the parties to which they may belong, or the respective states where they published. And accordingly, we see Com. Dallas flatter our Gen. Filisola with the most contemptible falsehood at Matamoros, and a few days after at Vera Cruz disputing with Gen. Castro and insulting the whole Mexican nation: we see him also delivering up the brigantine *Urrea*, and far from disapproving the conduct of him who had captured her so unjustly, he appears to add it to the numerous insults we have endured."

"Our means of making war," says the *Diario*, "are the same that all nations of the earth possess, that is, moral and physical capacity. Morals consists in the conviction of justice and utility in divine and human obligations and the union of all with confidence and proper force and the assurance of triumph, the discipline of the troops, the feeling of honor, and above all, the exaltation of enthusiasm religious and patriotic. All these in the possession of a skillful government are a terrible army, principally in a defensive war. Our government fortunately is composed of persons who would avail themselves of all their abilities to meet the enemy, and there are besides many individuals, who under such circumstances would come to the aid of the government with all the zeal of which human nature is susceptible."

Let us now see what are the physical means with which the *Diario* entertains its fancy:

"It is certain," continues that paper, "that we are in possession of a sufficient amount of wealth in the precious metals to begin the war under the decisive auspices: but it is to be observed, that our war is purely a defensive one that our troops may be cited as examples of frugality, patience, self denial and perseverance in the operations of war and in the privations that are the result of reverses. Moreover as this war, would be a national one, personal sacrifices would be freely made, whereas in civil war this is not the case, for chieftains have some private object to subvert. But in a national war, union and hope are the common object, and glory is alike common to all all-participants in the triumph, and all are equally interested in repairing the common misfortune."

The ignorance of the resources of the United States and of the real states of public feeling which could dictate sentiments such as those given above, requires no comment at hour hands.

WAR ON THE MISSOURI FRONTIER.

The St. Louis Republican of the 30th September says: We have conversed with a gentleman just arrived in the city from Independence, Jackson county, Mo. We learn from him, that great excitement was prevailing amongst the citizens of that quarter, who were expecting an attack from the Osage Indians. They had sent several threatening messages to the frontier inhabitants, and had already committed some depredations on their property, having stolen several hogs and cattle, and report says some negroes.

Application had been made to the Governor for troops, and instructions had been issued by the Secretary of State (the Governor being absent at the time the application was made) to General Lucas, to raise instantly six hundred men from his division, which we believe consists of Jackson Lafayette and Van Buren counties.

We are also informed that General Atkinson had an interview with the Governor on this subject, and it is probable that the condition of affairs in that quarter will require the immediate personal attention of himself or Gen. Gains. The Osages say they can bring one thousand warriors into the field and that they have no fear of the consequences of the war. Our information had not learned the particular grievance of which they complain.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 28th ult. says: Brig Gen Hernandez, returned into town on Tuesday evening last, from another successful expedition to the south. At Matanzas, the forces under his command discovered eight negroes, belonging to Messrs. Cruger and Depeyster, on Friday, 22nd instant, who were sent to town on Saturday. On Monday afternoon, they succeeded in securing *Coacochoy*, or Wild Cat, King Philip's son, and three other Indians of considerable note. Wild Cat was mounted on a spirited horse, and attired in his native costume, he rode into town with a great deal of savage grace and majesty. His head dress was a plum of white crane feathers and a silver band. He is now confined in the Fort with his father. It is said he came in expecting that he would be permitted to return, but he now begins to feel some misgivings: he is anxious to return, and promises to bring all the negroes and cattle back, which have been taken by his tribe: he is a valuable prisoner, and his safe keeping a matter of much consequence.

The Cost of War.—The incidental losses of war are from three to five times as great as its direct expense; and yet its ships and fortifications, and arms, and ammunition, and other engines of death and devastation, cost an incredible amount of money.

The expenses of a single war-ship in actual service are more than one thousand dollars a day; and there are in Christendom between two and three thousand of such ships. England lavished upon Lord Wellington for only six years services, nearly \$5,000,000. In twenty years from 1797, she expended an average of \$1,145,444 every day—more than a million of dollars a day for war alone; and in one hundred and twenty-seven years her war debt grew from less than five millions to more than four hundred millions of dollars. She spent in our revolutionary war about \$600,000,000 and the wars of Christendom, during only 21 years from 1793, cost barely for their support, besides many times more in incidental losses, nearly fifteen hundred millions of dollars; six or eight times as much as all the coin in the world!!

An Act of Noble Deeds.—We have been informed of an heroic deed performed by Mr. Frederick Clark, formerly of this town, which is worthy of record. In a late passage of the steamboat on Lake Erie, in which he is mate, a poor Irish woman fell overboard. Mr. Clark took to a boat, and with much difficulty succeeded in reaching the place where she was, but she had sunk not to rise again. He with a courage grasped the body, brought it up, and succeeded in getting it in the boat. After much exertion the poor woman was restored to life. Mr. Clark spoiled an excellent watch he had in his pocket, but the passengers of the steamboat made up a purse and presented him with an elegant gold watch, to repair his loss, and as a testimony of their admiration of the noble act.

Northampton Courier.

Hard times.—It is stated in the New York Times, that there are fifty thousand persons out of employment in that city. The prospect is gloomy for the winter.

Mr. C. F. Durant, of Jersey city, near New York, has discovered a new species of the silk worm, which is a native of this country. The silk is represented to be superior to that of the European worm, & the cocoon so much larger as to yield forty per cent. more silk.

Mr. Durant has found a considerable number of the worms in the American forests. It feeds on the native trees, and may therefore supersede the necessity of planting the mulberry.

A Hard Fight.—A poor fellow named McGuire, was found dead in a yard in front of our office this morning. He had died some time in the night, and was the prey of rats. We never saw a more horribly mangled body. The nose, lips, cheeks, eye brows, were all eaten away. The inhumanity of those who knew of his situation is criminal to the last degree. He was boxed up about 11 o'clock, and carried off to his long home.

M. O. Picayune.

Great Equestrian Feat.—Mr. Grant who was matched to ride 28 miles in 24 successive hours, for a purse of \$1000, performed the feat on Friday and Saturday last. He accomplished the task in 23 hours and 53 minutes, leaving 27 minutes spare time. His present situation is somewhat critical. His feat was performed at the Hunting Park near Philadelphia.

The *Wheeling Times* says, that "the tomato will remove stains of ink, and what is commonly called iron rust from linen."

Four children lost their lives at Toronto, in Canada, by eating poisonous toadstools, gathered in mistake for mushrooms.

The New York Express states that there is an unusual quantity of cotton being exported to Europe, occasioned by the improvement of the Liverpool market.

The Mines of Russia.—Russia bids fair to be the Mexico of the Old World. Last year the produce of her gold amounted to about \$3,000,000, and that of her silver mines to about \$1,000,000.

Baltimore, Sept. 7th, 1837.

I have received the Secretary's report. It is too long for transmission by express-mail. Its matter is too various for complete abstract. Some of the most important particulars and suggestions I shall attempt to describe.

The amount in the Treasury on the first January last, as by the former report was \$12,468,859 97, which (less the reserved \$5,000,000) was subject to the provisions of the Deposit law. Three instalments have been deposited with the States. The fourth amounting to \$9,367,214 remains for the fourth deposit, to be made on the 11th October. The reserved \$5,000,000 has been augmented to the sum of \$6,670,137, of which returns were subsequently received.

The receipts of the first six months of this year were:

Customs	\$7,234,351
Lands	530,731
Miscellaneous	512,263

These sums added to \$650,000 remaining subject to draft in the hands of collectors and receivers make the aggregate for the half year \$13,167,162. The receipts for the current half year, will depend upon the extension, more or less, of duty bonds, a subject to be brought before Congress. If arranged as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount receivable up to the 31st December will be about \$7,000,000. If postponed to another year, the amount will be not more than \$4,500,000. The whole estimated receipts of the year, including the balance due in January, will therefore vary, according to the legislation of Congress on these bonds between \$23,500,000 and \$26,800,000.

The ascertained expenditures for the half year are \$16,733,834. The estimates for the next are \$16,000,000. Total \$32,733,884 subject to an increase for all appropriations made during the present session.

The deficiency in the Treasury, at the close of the year will therefore be, at least, \$3,876,565, exhausting all the receipts and the whole reserved fund.

On the 30th of August, the Treasurer reported the amount of money in the Treasury at \$14,996,311, of which there were subject to drafts only \$8,928,072 less than the actual amount necessary to make the last deposit with the States. To meet deficiencies, if this instalment is made good, to keep up the action of the mint according to law, to keep a reserve fund for contingencies, and meet the expected calls on the public service, the Secretary estimates that Congress will have to supply \$34,000,000.

Still the amount really belonging to the Government, deposited or ordered to be deposited with the States, with the available means, exceeds \$41,500,000.

The next topic in the Secretary's report, is the postponement of the payment of Custom House Bonds. He states the course taken by the executive and department, in allowing conditional delay in the payment of these bonds until after the meeting of Congress. The terms have been frequently published and are allowed to be as liberal as could be expected in justice to the public service. The amount deferred already reaches \$3,500,000, and will probably before the 1st October be \$4,000,000. The difficulty is expected in collecting these, whenever peremptory payment is required. The amount of bonds put in suit is about \$1,000,000. The Secretary on a review of the case, thinks Congress might authorize an extension of six months from the original time of payment, which will diminish the receipts of this year, but increase those of the next by the fuller payments which merchants will then be enabled to make.

The next topic is the transfer of the October instalment due under the Deposit law. Some of the obstacles are reconciled. The Secretary suggests that this amount instead of being deposited should be applied to the public service, leaving to the future decision of Congress whether that deposit shall be completed, and how.

The fourth head, relates to the means of raising immediate means, for public use, the preceding suggestion all contemplating delay. The issue of Treasury notes is recommended—one class to be issued immediately, not bearing interest, and made receivable for public dues—another class to be contingently issued, by the President, if unexpectedly needed in the recess of Congress, bearing 6 per cent. interest. These are not to be receivable for public dues until the resources of the Treasury authorize their redemption. They would of course, as an investment, command specie.

The fifth topic, is the important one of keeping the public money hereafter. This part is of too minute interest to be abstracted. I shall send you the whole of it by to-morrow's mail (to day it is difficult to get a copy not in use by the papers.) The Secretary recommends nearly the plans suggested in the President's message, accompanied by details explanatory of its working, which will be interesting to your readers. The plan appears to be maturely considered, and so far from increasing executive patronage, is drawn up with a view to divest the executive as far as possible of all control of which he can constitutionally be divested.

The Secretary next passes to the "settlement with the former deposit banks. It seems that there is one newly appointed deposit bank, and four of the old ones which did not suspend, and one that has resumed business. The number employed at the time of suspension was 83. Ten or eleven have paid up all they owed the Government. More than half of the others have an aggregate of deposits less than \$700,000. All of them owe the government an aggregate of \$12,418,241.

The Secretary gives a very favorable account of the conduct and condition of the Deposit Banks at the time of suspension, and of their policy in adjusting the government balances since. Since the 1st of May they have reduced their discounts 20,388,778, their circulation \$4,991,791, their specie less than \$8,000,000, and have paid of Government Deposits \$15,636,316. The banks in general have been called upon and have given additional security and manifested ability to pay up all that is due. The Secretary anticipates no ultimate loss. In nine cases the bonds of the banks have been loaned over to the Treasury for use for suit, and preparations are making to take the same step in other cases. A suggestion is made, that Government should hasten the redemption of specie payment, by requiring deposit Banks that do not comply with their engagements to Government, to pay interest on all sums retained.

The sort of money receivable for public dues, occupies the next head of the report at great length. The Secretary computes that not more than eight or ten millions of specie would be required to make all the payments required for the Government services, and that not more than \$110,000,000, being about thirty millions beyond the present supply in the country, would perform all the active functions of a circulating medium in this country. But half the amount we possess in the vaults of the Banks, and not active.

The Secretary does not favor an "exclusive metallic currency," as an object to be produced by the action of the Federal Government. Paper will always be found convenient for commercial operations, and the General Government is in his judgment, authorized to deprive the States of any of the advantages now supposed, of making it, or interfere with it in any other way than by enforcing constitutional prohibitions against the emission of bills of credit, and preserving the constitutional tender of gold and silver. Another sound States rights' view of the reports to deny Congress the Constitutional power of regulating exchanges on operations of trade which belongs to private enterprise, and beyond the constitutional powers, as beyond the wisdom of the Federal authority to adjust.

The Treasury suggestions are two fold. Congress may safely allow the notes of solvent local Banks to be taken when they are due the Bank, equivalent to specie by being immediately converted into specie, or

paid out to the public creditor within a definite period. The other is that to preserve the advantages of facility in transfer of exchange, &c., claimed for paper currency. Congress may authorize the issue of certificates without interest on specific accumulations of specie in the Treasury. Mint certificates on deposit of bullion, might be made to possess the same character. The remainder of this part of the report consists of suggestions for State practice, in rendering Bank paper sound and equitable as a currency.

The last head, entitled "Miscellaneous" though possessing general interest as giving the views of an able and industrious financier on the causes of the present state of things, require no immediate abstract. It may be usefully re-published entire, at your leisure. It concludes with a cautionary remark upon the limited power of the Federal Government, over these subjects. That power, the Secretary thinks chiefly confined to the discounting of the issue of small bills—and any bills not immediately convertible and speedily converted into specie—in the encouraging for all small payments and ordinary transactions of a metallic currency. Every thing else, not included in such improvements of practice as are previously suggested in the report, he considers to belong to the State Governments only or to individual commercial enterprise.

Twenty-Fifth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 29, 1837. [CONCLUDED.] DEPOSIT LAW.

The House then took up the "Bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States." The question pending was the motion of Mr. Pickens to reconsider the vote by which it had been ordered to a third reading last night.

Mr. Pickens said it was not his desire to occupy the attention of the House for any length of time, for he was perfectly certain that his patience must be exhausted by the discussion that had already taken place. He wished first to inquire of the Chair whether he was authorized to discuss the merits of his amendment and the bill?

The Chair replied that upon a motion to reconsider the whole merits of the subject were open. No amendment being pending, of course its discussion would not be strictly within the rules, but the whole merits of the bill were open.

[EVENING SESSION.]

The House resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Pickens, on yesterday to reconsider the vote on the bill to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States. Mr. Cambreleng thought the House would agree with him when he said there had been sufficient discussion on this subject. For his part, he was most anxious for a short session, as were many others. With that view, he now proposed to the House that the question be taken on the subject before it. He believed it was the general desire of all parties that the previous question should be demanded. He, therefore, called for it, but he had no objection to a call of the House, if it was required.

At the suggestion of several members, Mr. C. also made the latter motion; which prevailing, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and 215 members having answered to their names, Mr. Muldenburg moved that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

Mr. Cambreleng, with a view of affording the absent members time to resume their seats, advised that the yeas and nays be taken on that proposition; which being ordered, resulted as follows—yeas 128, nays 74.

So the motion prevailed.

The previous question was then seconded with-out a division.

Mr. Clark called for the yeas and nays on the main question; which being ordered, resulted—yeas 149, nays 81.

So the question to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Pickens then submitted his amendment to strike out of the bill, "until further provision by law" and insert, "until the first of January, 1839." In submitting this amendment, he would merely say that it was not his intention to debate it further, and he hoped and trusted that he might be enabled to take the vote, with not much further debate, because he was satisfied that the House must be exhausted and the subject thoroughly understood.

Mr. Adams then submitted the following as an amendment to the amendment:

"And that the balances of public moneys due from all deposit banks are hereby appropriated to the said payment, and no part of them shall be applied to any other payment whatever; and if the portion of the said balances due by the said deposit banks cannot be recovered within time to enable Treasury to pay the whole of the said deposits with the States, hereby made payable on the first of January, 1839, then the instalment of debt from the State Bank of the United States for the stock in that institution held by the United States, payable in October, 1838, is hereby appropriated to make up any insufficiency of the sums recovered from the deposit banks, to complete the said payment of the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States."

The question was then taken on Mr. Adams' amendments, and decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 136.

Mr. Haynes renewed his amendment, stating that it was intended to avoid the conclusion first mentioned by him, that it would create a conditional charge upon the Treasury.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, then moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Mr. Coles called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 101, nays 132.

So the motion to lay on the table was decided in the negative.

Mr. Mason of Virginia then submitted the amendment which he had submitted in Committee of the Whole, the effect of which was a repeal of the deposit law of 1826, so far as related to the fourth instalment to be paid under that act, and addressed the House briefly in support of the amendment.

Mr. M. called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment, which were ordered.

After some remarks by Mr. Reed, Mr. Robertson moved to commit the bill to a Committee of the Whole, with certain instructions, which he sent to the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays; but the House refused to order them.

Mr. Reed called for the yeas and nays on the main question, (which was on ordering the bill to a third reading,) which were ordered, and were—yeas 118, nays 106.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading at this time.

The being read a third time.

Mr. Rice Garland moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next.

The motion to postpone was then disagreed to—yeas 74, nays 97.

Mr. Chambers of Kentucky, after addressing some remarks to the House, moved an adjournment.

Lost.

Mr. McKim then moved the previous question.

which was seconded; and the main question being ordered, the bill was read a second time.

On motion, The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, September 30, 1837.

Mr. Young presented a memorial from individuals relative to pre-emption of land, which was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public depositors in certain cases. The amendment being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment, the motion of Mr. Bayard, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill to the fourth instalment of deposits with the States, which was returned from the House with an amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Wright stated that the Committee had examined the amendment, and recommended its adoption.

The question being on concurring in the House in the amendment, Mr. Tipton asked for the yeas and nays, and being taken, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 50, nays 2.

Mr. Black offered a resolution, which he read, directing the Secretary of the Senate to prepare a compilation of public documents for the Land Office.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, September 30, 1837. NATIONAL BANK.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, being the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, as follows:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to create a national bank.

The question pending was the amendment. Mr. Wise, to add to the end thereof, "time. And that it will be expedient to create such a bank whenever the clearly expressed opinion of the people shall be in favor of the same."

Mr. Sergeant, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House in opposition to the amendment, until cut off by a motion to order of the day, which prevailed.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House then took up the joint resolution from the Senate fixing the adjournment of the present session of Congress on this day the 9th inst.

Mr. Haynes moved to strike out Monday 9th, and insert Thursday the 12th.

Mr. Glascock, after some preliminary remarks, expressed himself in favor of the 12th; that did not prevail, he should prefer adjourn on the 9th. He hoped, however, the motion postpone would be rejected.

Mr. Hanier adverted to the several remarks on the Speaker's table, and considered it would afford ample time for a discussion upon every one of them.

The motion to postpone was then put, and agreed to; and the question recurring on the position to insert the 16th instead of the 9th, Mr. Smith asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 118, nays 103.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1837.

A message was received from the Representatives, stating the passage of a resolution fixing the day of adjournment at 5th of October, with an amendment, in concurrence of the Senate was asked.

Mr. Grundy asked the Senate to take formally the "bill regulating the fees of district attorneys in the renewal of bonds." No objection being made, the bill taken up and read a second time.

The bill is as follows: A Bill to regulate the fees of District Attorneys in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon every application of a customer bond, granted under the provisions of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the attorney shall be entitled to the sum of ten dollars to be paid by the person applying for the same; and no other compensation whatever shall be made or allowed to any district attorney for his services in the extension of a customer bond.

Mr. Webster then proposed the following amendment, which he thought would cover the ground.

2. And that no suit shall be brought for the recovery of any bond, for the recovery of which no suit shall be made by law, unless the parties shall neglect to apply for such bond more than twenty days after the maturity of such bond.

Mr. Buchanan thought the matter more deserving consideration, and moved to postpone it to-morrow; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the Senate be subsequently withdrew his motion to the question relative to the adjournment, amended by the House of Representatives to strike out the 9th and insert the 16th Oct.

Mr. Hubbard expressed his dissent from the amendment.

Mr. Grundy was for concurring with the amendment, and giving time to the amendment.

Mr. Buchanan asked gentlemen to be patient, and the effect of sending the bill to the House, which was then kept up until 2 o'clock, or probably not adjourned at once, with the amendment.

The question being taken on concurring in the amendment of the House, it was carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, October 3, 1837.

Mr. Fletcher presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Concord, county of Essex, State of Vermont, against the reannexation of Texas to the United States.

A memorial of S. A. Chandler, and others, of Peacham, county of Caledonia, against the annexation of Texas.

A remonstrance of one hundred and fifty women, of Berlin, county of Washington, Vermont, against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

A remonstrance of Joseph Flag and others, inhabitants of Wheelock, Vermont, against the annexation of Texas.

A remonstrance of ninety-two women, of Benning, county of Washington, Vermont, against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

A remonstrance of L. P. Parks, of

mont, and fifteen others, against the admission of Texas to the Union.

petition of S. A. Chandler and thirty-three others, of Peacham, county of Caledonia, Vermont, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

petition of ninety-two women of Warren, Washington county, Vermont, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

petition of one hundred and forty-one women of Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

petition of one hundred and fifty-six women of Wardsboro', Washington county, Vermont, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCTOBER 23, 1837.

We are authorized to announce that WILLIAM GARRETT, of this County, candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the approaching session of Legislature.

The Senate on the 2d inst. concurred in the resolution of the House to adjourn on the 16th October.

The Regiment of volunteers recently raised in Jackson Co. Ala. were mustered into the service for a six months tour in Florida, by Major Church, Inspector General, Army of the South, on the 16th inst.

considerable excitement is said to prevail on the north-western frontier, in anticipation of a war with the Indians. The Osages have already threatened, committed some depredations, and that as they can raise 1000 warriors they are not without the means of success.

We are indebted to the attention of the Hon. Chapman for the document containing the resolutions and report of the joint committee of the Legislature of the State of Maine, and the official correspondence on the subject of the north-east boundary. From this correspondence, taken in connection with the circumstance of the second arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Greeley, there is no reason to apprehend serious consequences. The question of the disputed territory is settled. It appears however, from a note dated August 1st, addressed by H. S. Fox, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. to the U. S. to Hon. John Forsythe, Secretary of State, that Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to direct the Colonial authorities of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, respectively, to cause all operations connected with the project of a rail road between the cities of Quebec and St. Andrews, which would traverse the disputed territory, to be immediately discontinued. Should this boundary life question finally involve the two countries in a bloody protracted war, how welcome would be the stance of the citizens of that portion of the Union who have zealously labored to throw brands, and unwarrantably interfered with their domestic relations. How unnatural and vile would conduct then appear, even to themselves, who a portion of the Union for whom they had never entertained any other feelings than those which ought to be cherished in common by a band of brethren.

We observe by an extract from the Hartford Courant that a dissection has taken place among the abolitionists; a portion of them have felt the necessity of disclaiming the principle that men are created free and equal, from the ground that otherwise commanded subordination to Government in the State and in the family. And to make out an equality in relations to the new scheme, the entire organization of families and society must be broken up. "These views," says the Watchman, "foster the fact, that the gospel addresses to members of civil government, and requires of them in relations in which it finds them directly interfering with those relations, and commanding their disruption." The same set the example of paying tribute, and gave action to men of all classes in the relations he found them.

The question "why Printers do not succeed in business as well as brewers?" was thus answered because Printers work for the head, and not for the stomach; and where twenty men have a stomach, but one has a head.

Charter a bank with thirty-five millions of capital; let it establish and learn its power, and then find, if you can, means to be belied. It will be beyond your power to overawe your Congress, and laugh at its laws." JOHN RANDOLPH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. The question "at to the duration of the present session of Congress will be decided in the H. of R., which body will adjourn, will be decided in the H. of R., which body will adjourn on this day week.

for the signature of the President by passage in both houses since the meeting of Congress, is the bill to postpone the payment of the 4th instalment of the deposit to the States until the first day of January, 1839.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST THE BANK.

It will be remembered that, immediately preceding the stoppage of the New York banks, Mr. Webster was invoked to open the campaign for the great balance-wheel of federalism, by a speech at Niblo's. He followed the suspension, and it found Mr. Webster at his post in the West, making those baranque for the bank which it was designed should come in aid of those petitions which the Chamber of Commerce despatched after him for the signatures of the people of the West. Some of these petitions were forwarded to members of the Senate, to be laid before that body, and were by it referred to the Committee on Finance. The committee reported the following resolution as a response:

Resolved, That the prayer of the respective memorialists ought not to be granted.

Mr. CLAY proposed to amend this resolution as follows:

That it will be expedient to establish a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear majority of the people of the United States desire such an institution.

On motion of Mr. TALLMAGE, it was amended thus:

That in the opinion of this Senate, a clear majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the establishment of a national bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition.

To this Mr. CLAY proposed to add:

But that whenever a clear majority of the people of the United States shall be in favor of the establishing a national bank, it ought to be established.

In this posture of the question an animated debate arose, which will be given tomorrow, but the result is so decisive of the sense of the Senate regard to public opinion that it cannot but strike dumb for the future all who hitherto hoped for a bank as a part of the Government.

All the amendments were successively voted down. Mr. CLAY had but sixteen in his favor, Mr. TALLMAGE but three, who put as an independent proposition; and the original, reported by the Finance Committee, was carried by a majority of 51 to 13! It was but yesterday that Mr. Clay proclaimed in a voice of thunder to the Senate that the voice of the people demanded a bank as the only means of relief—that there was but one choice left—a bank or revolution and dissolution. While he was yet speaking, the House of Representatives upon a test vote, discredited his statement by a majority of thirty-three; and to-day the Senate, after failing all has attempts to escape a direct vote by legislative chicanery, seeking disguise in amendments on foreign issues, finally pronounced the verdict of the Chamber, by a vote of more than two to one, against all the solemn asseveration on which he had based the day before his argument, and entrenched as a permanent position for his party.

The democratic party have now only to guard against leaving an opening through which the great bank power may force its way into the Government through some concealed avenue. If the door is partially opened, so that it may get an arm of foot thrust in, it will presently force a passage for the whole body. If a league of small banks are introduced, we have seen enough to know that they will break down the wall to let in the mammoth. *Globe.*

The Pear not yet ripe!

It is idle to deny it, but the true issue is, National Bank or no national Bank! Disguise it as they may—keep it back as long as they please—waive it for the present session, as they will—the Whigs will never lose sight of their object. They will go for a National Bank as soon as they think the people are ready for the measure. There can be no mistake about it. Messrs. Clay and Webster have avowed their wishes in their recent speeches. They profess to say, that there is no other remedy for our present embarrassments—that we cannot do without a Bank—that we must have a Bank. To this complexion they will come, as soon as they think they have succeeded in raising the steam high enough. If they do not press it immediately, is it not because they do not yet dare to hope for success. The tiger crouches before it leaps. The Whigs will vote down any and every general system, until they trust, amid the noise of the battle, or the popular confusion, to carry their National Bank, over our heads.

All doubts about the objects and the tactics of the Whigs are now dissipated by a letter which has just seen the light. It is written by no less a Leader than "Henry A. Wise" to his friend "Z. Collins Lee" of Baltimore, bears date on the 24th September, and appears in the Baltimore Patriot. He begins by expressing his "decided opinion that the hour has not come for relief."

He says he anything may be done in Congress what that will be is involved in extreme doubt. We have almost all been led of late to doubt our own identity—confusion reigns. But for the defection in a certain quarter. (Of course, Mr. Calhoun,

we would not now be so bewildered; and yet the daily developments show us, as those of yesterday in the Senate, that we are but exchanging prisoners, and perhaps our force will not be much diminished. I cannot however, see in the present posture of parties, how any permanent system of finance can be adopted, admitting the different divisions of parties, to act in good faith consistent with their avowed principles." He then expresses the opinion, not less extraordinary, than we have no doubt, erroneous, "that there is a large majority in both Houses of Congress really in favor of a United States Bank, but not a majority in either House, perhaps, who dare to declare themselves so at this time." His hallucination is so great, that he has even persuaded himself to believe the President himself is in the very anomalous condition" (of being willing ultimately, to be forced into a charter)—and I hope (says the Wise man) the Whigs will persist in their course of good sense not to help him or his party out of the inevitable predicament. No Whig will or should propose a National Bank now, because the Administration is not now willing to be forced if a charter was proposed and passed the House of Representatives, the Senate would defeat it or the President would veto it at this time. A national bank then will not be proposed—it is impracticable. If adds Mr. Wise, Congress adjourns without doing anything, and things grow worse, the President will have to say I was because his plans were not adopted, though they are and will continue in practical operation whether Congress acts or fails to act. All this will be, if it happens as I anticipated. We were called here merely to violate all scripture in the works of patching—to make the rent worse by putting a piece of new cloth into an old garment—to pass some temporary statutes to suspend—what is to repeat the 4th instalment under the deposit law—to create Treasury notes—in a word, to put confusion into both pots, and especially—that was in fact the main and real object at least—to appropriate some millions more to the prosecution of that disgraceful Florida war—and then, to go home! The truth is the nation has to go thro, its day of probation, and I hope of purgation too. I advise the mercantile interest, that such a class called Merchants, who have been beggared by the government, and then made outcasts, and outlawed too by the President and his party—that interest which is more dependent upon the agricultural, manufacturing and government interests than they are all dependent upon it—not to look any longer to Congress, or to politicians, or to President, or to party—the Whig party is crippled—but to husband their resources and to wait for the waking up of the people! I look to the people alone—the next two years will decide not only their fate, but the fate of our liberty. You know my opinion is that nothing will save us but a U. S. Bank. We must patiently wait until all the humbug experiments are tried, endure all their evils until the people are heartily sick of them, and when they shall begin to think and act for themselves, then, and not till then can we begin to repair our commercial and financial, our individual and our national ruin."

Such is the pith of the letter, and the plan of the honorable Senator. Wait till the pear is ripe. Never lose sight of a U. S. B. Let that be the goal of your exertions. Wait and wake up the people—And then strike for a national bank. Who then can doubt of the wishes of the Whigs? The issue is, bank or no bank. Now let the people wake up, and make up their minds at once upon it.

Is this, then, a time for our party to break up, and squabble about the alternatives: Shall we divide and further encourage our common enemy? Shall the garrison mutiny and enable one of the most determined oppositions that ever existed, to march into the citadel, with a national bank at their heels? We have no troops to lose. We want the aid of every true and loyal soldier, who have hitherto combated against the U. S. B., again to defeat it and its champions. We clearly see game, which they are playing upon us. Shall we encourage them by our own divisions? Again we ask, is there no plan of compromise and conciliation, upon which our friends can unite and rally?

Richmond Enquirer.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Edwin S. Cockle, Collector of the Customs, District of Teche, Louisiana, vice Edmund V. Davis, resigned.

William S. Bower, Collector of the Customs District of Bridgetown, New Jersey, vice Daniel Garrison, resigned.

Joseph Ramsey, Collector of the Customs District of Plymouth, North Carolina, vice Levi Pagan, resigned.

Elias H. Haines, Collector of the Customs District of Sandusky, Ohio, vice Wm H. Hunter, resigned.

James E. S. Duffy, Surveyor of the Revenue, port of Swansborough, North Carolina, vice James Wado, resigned.

William M. Jones, Surveyor of the Revenue, port of South Quay, Virginia, vice William D. Hoiges, resigned.

David M. Sheffield, Surveyor of the Re-

venue, port of St. Marks, vice Ambrose Crane, resigned.

Samuel C. White, Collector of the Customs, District of Folly Landing, Virginia, William Gillet, deceased.

For the Republican.

INTEMPERANCE.

To give a faithful outline of this vice, And the dire ills which from it rise, A Raphael's pencil would require, Dipped in some reservoir of liquid fire. Yea, this would fail, in their true light to show The miseries which from intemperance flow. Approach ye aged sire, whose furrow'd cheek, And slow and tottering steps old age bespeak, And ask him why his few remaining years, Are spent in wretchedness and tears, With faltering accents hear him say "my son, Early his course of vice has run; His fortune wrecked, his character undone, And he whose care it should have been, From wretchedness and woe my age to screen, And from the pinching hand of want to save, Has early found a drunkard's grave. Then turn from this and here behold, A scene still worse, if worse can still be told; Enter the threshold of domestic life, And there behold a grief-worn wife, And children worse than orphans made, While he on whom they lean for aid, The drunkard's dreadful haunts has found, And shewn to whom by woe he is bound Is left in grief and woe, pine To offer up her husband at some shrine, But sick with these ills, you turn away, Yet still another scene, a moment stay— Behold the wretch when friends & fortune's fled And he from door to door is forced to beg his bread, When the last glimmering ray of hope is shed Only to show the gloom that's round him spread; When reason's taper sheds a single ray, To show the horrors of his dreadful way, He for a moment stands aghast with fear, But still a remedy to his distracted mind is near; He lifts his immon hand and deals a blow, That death offended justice lays him low! Sends him unsummoned to the bar of Heaven, With all his dreadful crimes still unatoned for."

PINKETHMAN.

White Plains, Oct. 5th, 1837.

COMMERCIAL.

From the Mobile Register of the 5th inst. REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th.

COTTON.—Arrived this week 291 bales and exported in the same period, to Liverpool 226 bales—leaving the stock of 1977 bales on hand and on shipboard not cleared, on the 30th Sept. 1837. The sales of the past week amount to about 400 bales, at prices ranging from 7 to 11 cents; 8 bales new crop, brought 12 cents. The stock on sale is extremely light.

The receipts of cotton into this port, from 1st of October, 1836, to the 30th September, 1837, were 232,685 bales, of which 832 were from Florida. As near as can be ascertained, the amount of old crop which has not been brought forward, is 23,000 bales, to which we add 110 bales burnt on the 8th inst. in February last, making with the above receipts 256,943 bales as the growth of South Alabama for 1836, or an increase on the previous year of 19,353 bales.

Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in this City, dated

LIVERPOOL August 24th 1837

"Our cotton market still continues accompanied with a further improvement in prices, amounting to a 1d on almost all qualities, and in some particular instances rather more has been realized. The sales last week were 47,000 bags, of which 32,000 were American, consisting of 5,300 Uplands, 19,600 New Orleans, 6,600 Alabama and Mobile, and 320 Sea Island. Of these 7,000 American and 4,500 Surat, were taken on speculation; and 1,350 American and 600 Surat, for exportation. The arrival did not amount to more than 8,500 bags, of which 4,500 were from the U. States."

LIVERPOOL, September 2nd, 1837.

The sales of Cotton for the two past weeks reach 38,000 bales. There is a good wholesome business doing in Manchester and other places for the home trade, and we have no doubt that the almost certain prospect of an abundant harvest in our country and yours, will tend speedily to put matters to rights between us. The demand for Twist for the North of Europe is very extensive.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having formed a copartnership in the slaughtering business, hereby give notice to the public, especially to those engaged in driving Hogs from the West, that they will be prepared by the first day of November next with a good pen in a convenient part of the town to supply all the Wetumpkas, and respect- place, in... Hogs in slaughtering, keeping and selling at customary rates.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

A. POWELL.

W. Wetumpka Oct. 16th 1837.—4t.

The Jacksonville and Talladega papers will give the above four insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before 30th December next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

George Arnold John Eubanks

Adam Allen Edwin Goggin

John Cunningham John Howell

Cowart John Kennedy Johnson

Joel Gasy J. M. Kelly

John Candy Elizabeth K. Moffitt

Rebecca Briggs Benj. F. Robinson

Jas. M. Davis 2 George Chankle

Adalin Dyson

Oct. 26, 1837.

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Wil-

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

Manual Labor Institute

OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

THE collegiate year of this Institution, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.—Day last two days, the Board of Trustees were present at the Examination, and much gratified by the proofs of diligence and proficiency afforded by the several classes. Many of the Students in the Languages and some in pure Mathematics, exhibited a degree of accuracy, creditable to themselves, and equally so to their instructors. But on no one thing, have the Trustees found so much to give pleasure and encouragement, as in the uniform good order which has prevailed throughout the Session, and in the decorous, sober and unobtrusive deportment so generally characteristic of the Students. The board feel greatly encouraged, notwithstanding the times, to prosecute, with steadiness and energy, the building up of an Institution, which the experience of two years, leads them to regard as an important auxiliary for the diffusion of learning and sound morality, throughout the State, the wealth and population of which so rapidly increase.

The friends of learning will be gratified to know, that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been subscribed for its permanent endowment.

Additional funds will be requisite; but, on the liberality of an enlightened public, and their just appreciation of the importance of the object, the Trustees will confidently rely for all that aid necessary to carry their plans into the fullest execution.

Of the early subscribers, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars have been paid, and about that sum expended for lands and buildings. The Board cannot be induced to believe, that, with intelligent there exists a doubt as to the faithful appropriation of every dollar, for the public good; they must, therefore, indulge the hope, and would urge their earnest request, that all the subscribers avail themselves earliest opportunity to settle, by cash, or note, with our Trustees, or General Agent. Until this be effected, it will be impossible for the Board of Trustees to carry out their design, for securing liberal education on terms available by all.

The library of this Institution is yet small. To increase it, contributions have been made by some of the Eastern cities, and additional contributions from any quarter will be thankfully received.

Much of the Apparatus is now here, and the remainder is expected in October or November next. It has been prepared in the finest style, by the best of London artists, and will be found equal to anything of the kind in our country.

The Board have abolished the former system of labor, and have substituted that of AGRICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS.—Those students who pursue the former will pay for Board, Fuel, &c. \$10 per month. Those who prefer to work in shops, and have the proceeds of their labor will pay \$12 50. Tuition in the Preparatory Department \$25 per annum. In the College \$30—payable half yearly in advance. The prices of board and tuition will be reduced, so soon as the state of the country, and the condition of the College funds will permit.

The Stewards Hall has been discontinued; and the Executive Committee, and the senior Professor stand pledged to secure to the students comfortable accommodations.

It has been the undeviating purpose of the Trustees to assign Professorships, to gentlemen of high literary attainments and unquestionable moral worth. In the prosecution of this purpose, they have unanimously elected HENRY TURWITZER, A. M. to the Professorship of pure and mixed Mathematics. This gentleman is extensively and favorably known as an able instructor, and as universally esteemed by all intelligent and good men. Professor WALLIS, who had been elected at a former meeting, was again unanimously requested to accept the Professorship of Physical sciences. This for reasons satisfactory to Board, he declined, but has kindly promised to attend this Institution next winter, and remain long enough to give one complete course of Chemical lectures.

With the instructors now in office, the Trustees and the public have been highly pleased, and cannot but regard their past zeal and fidelity as a pledge of future success.

The observation of a few years has induced the Board to abandon the plan of having a President. Every officer will be responsible for the success of his appropriate department; and the Faculty collectively, and for the government and good order of the whole. On this plan, the University of Virginia is known to have done well.

The next session will commence on the first Monday of October.

By order of the Board;

R. NALL, Secretary.

WM. R. HINTON,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANT,

MOBILE.

INFORMS his friends and the Plant-

ers and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and he glad to receive a portion of their patronage. His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.

ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per lb.

Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER.

June 21, 1837.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties

can be furnished with such blanks

as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Patriot.

After reading the annexed few lines as they are now arranged, the reader will commence again and read them alternately, that is, the first and then the second, and fourth, together, and will quite reverse the sentiments, and which will be more acceptable, especially if it be a man may pass his life.

Life freed from matrimonial chains,
Which he is governed by a wife,
He's sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to declare,
The feelings which in woman dwell,
The worth that falls to woman's share,
Can scarce be called perceptible.

In all the female race appear
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride,
Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
In woman never can reside.

They're always studying to employ
Their time in vanity and prate;
Their leisure hours in social joy,
To spend, is what all women hate.

Destruction take the men I say,
Who make of woman their delight,
Those who contempt to woman pay,
Keep prudence always in their sight.

J. F. H.

From the Knickerbocker.

FRANCIS MITFORD.

We speak of Bummell's opinions of Canada—
"Canada," said he, "is a mere incubus on the already bloated back of England. The profits derived from the trade of that colony scarcely defray the enormous expenses of her establishments. Nor is this the worst. The question of her boundary will one day involve us in a most bloody and expensive war, demanded perhaps by national pride, but repugnant to our most vital interests; a war, too, with a nation of brothers, with whom we ought to have but one common view; that of peaceably extending our laws, language and commerce, over the most distant part of the globe. Should there be a war, whether England emerges from that contest vanquished or triumphant, the consequences must be equally fatal. Alienation of the present strong and growing friendship will result, which must tend, more or less, to restrict the extensive commerce between the two countries to the great injury of Great Britain; for though the United States may easily obtain from other countries the manufactures which she now obtains from us, at the first instance, a trifling enhanced price, yet the grand staple article of cotton cannot be purchased anywhere so good, or on such advantageous terms, as in the United States. The necessity imposed by war on that country of producing manufactured commodities elsewhere, would, no doubt continue in a great measure, by choice, after peace. The best thing England can do with Canada, is to present her (with her own consent) to the United States, or to manumit her from all colonial trammels, and declare her independent. Thus, by enlisting the pride of the Canadians on the side of a separate government, she may perhaps succeed in preventing a junction between this colony and the United States—if, indeed, England can be said to have any real interest in the hindrance of such a junction. Fifty thousand men sent over to Canada, in case of war with the United States, at the expense of twenty-five millions, will not suffice to keep Canada from being overrun by her powerful neighbor; all military speculations on the subject, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Where is the mortal who has expatriated himself, without feeling a yearning after home? Home! magical word! bringing with it vivid recollections of the sweetest scenes of childhood, and those days of youth, when the mind, freed from care, bounds with joy at the slightest favorable opportunity. Every man, in considering his home, looks only to the most pleasing events which occurred during his residence there, and is apt to consider all the disagreeable circumstances of his existence as receiving a still darker tinge from his stay abroad. Mitford was no exception to the general rule. He determined to return to London, at all hazards.

This resolve was confirmed by another motive. He had long loved—ardently loved. The life of dissipation, and even of riot, which he had led, had not been able to efface the holy passion from his soul. There it burned, at once a safeguard to and a promoter of, other virtues. The fair Marguerite, was lovely, rich, and constant in her attachment to him. Neither the sneers of friends, nor the ill reports of enemies, were able to efface his image from her mind. Friendship may be dissolved; fortune may desert us; but woman's love blossoms in eternal spring, and only blooms the more, amid the wintry blasts of adversity.

A late correspondence apprized him that her hand and fortune awaited him. This determined his movements, and he found himself in London. But the necessary preparations for a marriage, however fortunate required money—without which the wings of Cupid are clogged; and though Mitford might have relieved himself by an application to his lady-love, whose purse was at her own disposal, yet he could not bear to owe a favor before marriage.

He bethought himself of an expedient. Whenever a man wants money in London, the surest way to obtain it, or by offering some great prospective advantage for the sum required. Many a man parts with what he has, to one whom he thinks will increase his store when he requires it; but no man parts with his money, as one whom he thinks has none.

A dashing advertisement graced the pages of the "Post" and "Herald" newspapers:—"Extraordinary Facility.—The advertiser, possessing great influence in a certain high quarter, would feel disposed to promote the interest of any gentleman of standing and talent, who has a thousand pounds at his disposal. Address 'A. M.' standish's Rooms, Regent-street."

"N. B. No indiscretion need be apprehended. We need scarcely say that our hero answered to the initials of 'A. M.' The applications were numerous. Mitford made a special appointment with one whom he thought likely to answer his purpose. He had chambers for the occasion in Lincoln's Inn.

The applicant had recently arrived from the East Indies, and had some property. The idea of obtaining a respectable post, with a good salary, at once to increase his income and employ his leisure, attracted him. Our hero received him in a dimly lighted apartment. His back was toward the window. When you have a control, on important occasions, always turn the dorsal vertebra toward the light.

The business was soon opened. The applicant was anxious to embrace the ideal advantage offered.

"But, my dear Sir," said Mitford, it will be necessary to have some security in hand, before I induce. Without at all doubting your punctuality, you are aware that in matters of business, particularly in such as these, I must consult the wishes of my principal."

The stranger paused. He slowly drew forth his pocket-book, took out a post bill for a 1000 pounds, and handed it to Mitford. How may not a man, by false sophistry, tamper his mind to the commission of a tortuous act? Honesty in man, is like virtue in woman. The possibility of violating it must not for a moment enter the imagination. In either case, deliberation is destruction.

Mitford, who would not for any consideration have omitted the payment of a debt of honor, who would have resisted the slightest imputation on his character, unto death, thus reasoned with himself: "I am on the point of marrying a fortune; why should I hesitate to appropriate this money, for a few days, when I shall have ample means to repay it? To be sure, I must endorse the note; but then the certainty of refunding the amount takes away any moral obliquity that might otherwise attach to the act."

Thus soliloquized Mitford; and, endorsing the note, he committed forgery. A splendid party had assembled at Sidmouth, to celebrate a bridal festival. Lights beamed far into the park, illuminating all around. Revelry and joy breathed throughout.

Mitford was there. The sanction of the church was about to seal the happiness of our hero for ever, when suddenly three officers interrupted the nuptial ceremonies, and seizing Mitford on a warrant for forgery, conducted him to prison.

The Judge passed sentence of death. The confusion of the guests would be impossible. We leave it to the imagination of our readers.

The process of the law was rapid. The day of trial arrived. Mitford pleaded not guilty. All that the most able could effect, was done for him. The witnesses were brow-beaten; the jury harangued; but he was found guilty.

The Judge passed sentence of death. "La!" said Mrs. Minikin, the haberdasher's wife, "to-morrow is the day when that there gentleman is to be hung for forgery. Let's go see him."

"My dear," said Mrs. Minikin, "you know I never like them there sort of things. If it was a regular mill then I might go; but I never like to see no one tugged up."

"Oh! but my dear," said the gentle Mrs. Minikin, "it is not so entertaining, I grant, to see them there rift-rans, which is usually hung; but this is a gentleman, only consider," said she, in her most endearing manner, "showed a light to see one of them there rift-rans hung!" And the giant Mrs. Minikin, with a flourish, hung.

Just now turn to the dungeon which contained this ill-fated man. There, some scanty supply of straw, dim light glimmering through the bars of his cell, rendering the interior still more desolate, by revealing its wretchedness, lay Mitford—pale, emaciated, and bearing on his countenance the conviction, that the world and himself were now disjointed. Ever and anon the echoing wheels of some patrician chariot conveyed to his ear the mirth and gaiety that reigned without. But what was all this to him? His heart was never more to beat at the sight of beauty; ambition could no longer convey elevation to his mind. A few short hours, and he must be brought forth to satisfy the stern severity of the law, and furnish food to the gaping curiosity of thousands. And was this to be the termination of his career? Was it for this a mother's holy tears had blessed his advent to the world?—that a father's toil had left him reposing amid the luxuries of wealth? All, all was now shortly to terminate in the scaffold's terrors, and worse than the scaffold's terrors, in the scaffold's shame.

While these thoughts passed through his mind, scalding tears coursed down his cheeks, moistening the straw on which he lay; not tears extracted by craven fear, but holy drops of penitence.

From this state of mind, he was soon awakened by the reverend clergyman, whose duty it was to prepare him for his approaching awful change. He whispered to him the hope of divine mercy, so unquenchable that the most heinous offences failed to suppress it; that it was true he must suffer a public punishment, at once an example, and an earthly atonement for his crime; but the benign Savior of mankind had passed through all the ignominy of a public execution, with a resigned spirit, as an offering for the sins of others; and in virtue of that offering, he must himself hope for forgiveness, and suffer with resignation.

The holy man left Mitford more collected in mind, and resolved to submit to his inevitable fate, with piety and courage. The morning dawned. The fatal bell had struck; the scaffold had been erected; the gaping multitude, anxious for some horrid show to awaken their morbid sensibilities, clogged up in thousands every avenue to the sacrificial altar. Those whom the doom of the law had fixed there, morning to be their last, stood upon the scaffold; but Mitford was not there; and the great unwashed, who had that day gone to enjoy the luxury of seeing a gentleman hung, to turned disappointed of half the show.

The mystery must be solved. The betrothed of Mitford had forwarded a petition to the King, and another to the Queen, requesting a commutation of punishment; but these documents had to pass through so many avenues of delay, they never reached the royal eye. Giving no answer, and almost despairing of success, she flew to the Secretary of State.

Sir Robert Peel then filled the responsible situation of the Home Department. And here let us pause to do justice to one of the greatest men of modern times; to one who, at no distant day, is destined to fill a large space in the world's eye. His father, sprung from the canaille, by the aid of the spinning-jenny, left his son in possession of one of the most ample fortunes, even in the wealthiest country in the world. The father, of rank and princely principles, was further recommended to royal notice, by the gift of twenty thousand pounds to carry on a war, which however unpopular with the nation, a profligate ministry had induced that nation to believe its honor interested in prosecuting. The son was thus introduced to royal favor; and it is well known, that George the Third entertained great personal partiality for him. He commenced life as a statesman, having in the outset of his political career, been introduced into the office of Under Secretary of State. His whole public life has been a life of office; his experience is thus greater than that of any man now living. Unfortunately, having commenced his career as an advocate for Tory principles, his party have always pursued his leaning toward more liberal principles as a crime, while the more liberal party have always looked with suspicion on his aid, and viewed him as an enemy in their camp. As a debater, he is unrivalled, and many surpass him in those burning and flowery sentences by which eloquence is distinguished, none equal him as a ready and always sensible debater. But in our times, it unfortunately happens, that if a man commences his life by advocating bad principles, consistency creates him

to adhere to them. The present world of politics, unlike the divine world to come, admits of no repentance. Once take your course, in evil, you must adhere to it, if you wish to preserve your reputation. To change for the better, is certain perdition. Thus because Sir Robert Peel advocated Catholic emancipation, which he had all his previous life opposed, every contumelious epithet that rancor could invent, was hurled at him by his old friends; while the advocates of that measure viewed his accession to their ranks, not merely with distrust, as but a late convert, but with jealousy, as tending to rob them of some portion of the merit of carrying it on the very point of their success. And John Bull refused, from a greater measure of reform and retrenchment, than even the original advocates held. Thus it is, a chief may reform, or become a useful member of society, if he will only amend; but a politician must look to nothing but consistency.

The fair Marguerite found no difficulty in gaining access to Sir Robert. Her beauty, her distress, her tale at once simple and affecting, conspired to move him. He laid her petition, and her woes at the foot of the throne. Majesty was pleased to find extenuating circumstances in Mitford's case, and a reprieve was granted to him.

The bitter draft of grief had been too much for the gentle Marguerite. Her faculties had been too nervously awakened. While her lover required her aid, reason had kept its throne. His safety insured, she became a maniac, and the inmate of a mad-house.

Still farther mercy awaited our hero. After some detention in prison, he was liberated, on condition that he should leave the kingdom, never to return.

Years had now elapsed. Mitford's error and his shame had alike been forgotten, and it was supposed he was dead. It was not until the tempest of a new revolution awoke regenerated France to a sense of the wrongs endeavored to be inflicted on her by a Bourbon, whose family a million of foreign bayonets had seated on the throne, and until Paris taught all the capitals of Europe how easily a large city could resist a well-appointed army, that a ray of light was shed upon his fate.

The barriers of the Rue Richelieu had been erected by the people, and were furiously attacked by squadrons of infantry and cavalry. The Parisians, led by a most intrepid young man, evidently a foreigner, defended it to the very utmost. Three charges had been made, and successfully repulsed. A fourth threatened to carry the barriers. Some of the pickets were overthrown; and already had a few of the light cavalry penetrated within. A few stout hearts strove hand to hand with military, but numbers had given way. In this emergency, the gallant leader of the people, waving his tri-colored flag, sprang in front of the wavering multitude. His gestures, his expression of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

He fell, fighting hand to hand and foot to foot with the leader of the hostile soldiery, and their bodies lay close together, in the sleep of death. The strife of the three days past, honorable interment was awarded the fallen and patriotic brave. Among the latter was not forgotten the youthful stranger, who had so well defended the barriers of the Rue Richelieu. The papers on his person proved him to be an Englishman. That Englishman was FRANCIS MITFORD.

To make fire and water proof Cement.—To half a pint of vinegar add the same quantity of milk, separate the curd, and mix the whey with the white of five eggs; beat it well together, and sift it into it a sufficient quantity of quick lime, to cover it to the consistency of a thick paste. Broken vessels, mended with this cement, never afterward separate, for it resists the action both of fire and water.

Read Ladies! A discourse recently before the members of the American Institute, states, there is more silk annually consumed in the United States than all the wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flaxseed, biscuit, potatoes and hopes which are exported will pay for by two millions of dollars. The annual consumption of silks amount to the enormous sum of seven millions, nine hundred and eighty three thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars. Here is a noble field for the exertions of our modern abstinence societies.

Relief for Cramp in the Stomach.—Warm water sweetened with molasses or coarse brown sugar, taken freely, will often remove cramp in the stomach when opium and other powerful medicines have failed.

Yankee Farmer.

Fourth of July in Virginia.—We copy the following toast from the Winchester Republican:

By Robert P. McKay.—The suspension of specie payments.

Hark! from the Banks an awful crash,
Ye patriots hear the cry,
For here's a note that calls for cash,
But oh! it's all a lie!

A CURE FOR STAMMERING.

If those addicted to stammering will learn to repeat the following, briskly, without making a blunder, they will no doubt receive benefit.

Now go in a trot:—"Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sive full of unsifted thistles; and if Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sive full of unsifted thistles, where is the sive full of sifted thistles that Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted?"

Cropping.—Lynch Law.—A Mr. Stanley, of Jackson, (Miss.) was lately dragged out of his bed in the night and had both of his ears cut off, besides suffering divers other corporal outrages! Is that a government of civil law where such flagrant crimes are perpetrated, or are presses governed by moral law which can record them without denunciation?—Public Ledger.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James Q. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb County, Alabama, are requested to present their demands within the time prescribed by law, duly proven, or they will thereafter be barred. And all those indebted to the same, are requested to make payment.

NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.

Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

Notice.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber at Wetumpka on the sixteenth of September, a Negro man by the name of GEORGE, about common height and size, supposed to weigh one hundred and sixty-five or seventy. His right ear has about half of it cut off; bald-headed; inclines to speak slow and easy. He was bought last winter in the upper part of Virginia, and brought here by the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Jacksonville, of this State. Any person apprehending the same, so that I can get him will be liberally rewarded.

ABEL HAGERTY.

Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria, Ala. on the 1st day of October, which if not taken out before the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

Baker Peter	2 Miller P. Joshua
Bishop Ruben	Morris G.
Bynum William	Montgomery P. Jas. Dr.
Britton C. William	McGehee William Col.
Bagby W. George	Miller James
C	McCampbell B. Wm. & Son
Connell G. John	McCampbell A. L.
Connell B. Wm.	D
Denham C. A.	Robertson W. George
Givens L. E. Mess. & Co.	Sheppard T. T. Esq.
Gray Robt.	Wewner L. H.
McInturff John	Wesson Wm.
Oct 5, 1837.—3t.	P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

WARE-HOUSE

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. F. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipments of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. WILSON & CO.

Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Widow's Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on Monday the 30th day of October next, the unsold lots in said Town; terms as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one fourth in two years; the purchaser failing to pay either instalment within three months from the time it falls due, to forfeit the lot and all that may be paid thereon. Wedowee is situated in a well watered healthy country, and many of the lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town, some beautiful situations for private families. There is also at this time an excellent saw mill within a small distance in complete operation. Persons wishing to obtain healthy and pleasant situations will do well to attend, as Wedowee is probably as beautiful a situation as any village in the upper country; sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

By order of the commissioners court of said county.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

Sept. 1, 1837.—3t.

*The Jacksonville Republican will please publish the above until day of sale and forward their account to Jefferson Falkner.

FACTORY YARN.

THE undersigned has just received on consignment from the manufacturing Company, Athens Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton from No. 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shirting, which will be sold for cash on commission at reduced prices.

J. FORNEY.

Sept. 21, 1837.—1t.

DR. C. J. CLARK.

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which or Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE business of S. Thompson & Co. having been brought to an entire close in this place, all persons indebted are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make settlement either by payment of note, to A. G. Hamilton, the authorized Agent, who may generally be found at Esq. Haynes' Tavern.

Oct. 12, 1837.—3t.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.

Special Orphan's Court.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1837.

ON the petition of John Patton, Adm'r. & Executor of the estate of the late John Kirk, dec'd. for the sale of the following land as described in said petition (viz.) one half section of land, situate being and lying in the County of St. Clair, being the place whereon the said John Kirk lived when he died.

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican requiring all persons interested in said real estate to appear before the Judge of the County Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid on the first Monday in November next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate should not be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk. c. c.

Oct. 1837.—6t.—3t. 00

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 1st day of September, 1837, which, if not taken out before the 30th of December next, will be sent to the Post Office as dead Letters.

Akin Thomas	2 Livingston James
Alexander G. B.	Loftus Miss Priscilla
Allen John	Longnecker Samuel
Allen Wm. K.	2 Lowery James
Anderson Mrs. Mary Ann	Do. Samuel
Andrew Terrell	McCalpin Rev.
Ashby Joshua	McCampbell J. A.
Baird & Williams	Do.
Bagby George W.	Do. W. B.
Bankston L.	McCaskill Coy
Beckham Jesse	Do. George
Barrett John	Do. Reuben
Berrier Mrs. Cynthia	McCauley James
Birch Hiram	McGehee Wm.
Black James R.	McNee Jesse
Blair Miss Jane	McPherson Lewis
Do. John	Miller David W.
Boatman George W.	Moore Hon. Gabe
Bold John	Do. John
Bowling John	Mulwell Sidney
Boyd Miss Charlotte	Norton Lewis
Braden William	Norton Starling
Brooks Miss Elvira	Do.
Brown Enoch	Do. Jacob
Do. John	Do. John
Caldwell Thomas W.	Do. John
Camp C.	Do. John
Callen James A.	Do. John
Campbell Wm. B.	Do. John
Carter Thomas	Do. John
Caskey Thomas	Do. John
Casby James	Do. John
Chambers James L.	Do. John
Claughton John M.	Do. John
Cleveland Albert	Do. John
Coats Robert	Do. John
Do. William	Do. John
Cobb Mrs. Lucy	Do. John
Cochrane John	Do. John
Conger J. L. V.	Do. John
Cook Wiley	Do. John
Copeland & Lane	Do. John
Couch George	Do. John
Crosson Thomas	Do. John
Do. Thomas B.	Do. John
Do. D.	Do. John
Davis Miss Mary	Do. John
Do. Thomas	Do. John
Deffense William	Do. John
Devis Robt.	Do. John
Hiram Hix & George	Do. John
Lantz	Do. John
Elgin Abner	Do. John
Estell Esq.	Do. John
Estes Joel	Do. John
Evens Wm. P.	Do. John
Gaines Wm. P.	Do. John
Garrett Phineas	Do. John
Gossett Washington	Do. John
Griffith Benjamin	Do. John
Green Ross	Do. John
Grubbs Wiley	Do. John
Gurley Daniel	Do. John
Hair John H.	Do. John
Hallum Miss Margaret	Do. John
Hamilton James C.	Do. John
Harris John C.	Do. John
Hendrix Moses	Do. John
Hill J. H.	Do. John
Hogsett Charles	Do. John
Hollingsworth Henry	Do. John
Houston Josiah	Do. John
Howell Levi	Do. John
Hudson Albert G.	Do. John
Hughes Gabriel	Do. John
Hutcherson William	Do. John
Igon James E.	Do. John
Ingram Martin	Do. John
Johnson James M.	Do. John
Jones Mrs. Elizabeth	Do. John
Do. John	Do. John
Keat Wm. C.	Do. John
Kearl Jackson	Do. John
Landrip John D.	Do. John
Lawson Reuben	Do. John
Leatherwood Zachariah	Do. John
Likens Rev. J. G.	Do. John
Do. Thomas	Do. John
Limming Levi	Do. John
Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.	Do. John

J. D. HOKE.

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